

TUC Again Supports Government

JOURNALIST SAYS HE WAS SLAPPED

Incident With Trade Union Leader

Melbourne, Sept. 5.—Journalists walked out from the Australian Trades Union Congress here today after allegations by Mr. W. Moore, of the Sydney Daily Telegraph, who was reporting the proceedings, that Mr. Ernest Thornton, Federal Secretary of the Ironworkers' Union, had struck him.

Moore said that Thornton, with men wearing the Ironworkers' Association badge, entered the press room and asked if he had written an article suggesting that Thornton and other ironworkers were "shifting uneasily" while a delegate to the conference—an ex-prisoner of war—made a speech castigating the Indonesians.

Moore added that when he agreed he did, Thornton called him a name and said "get up and fight."

He declined to fight, at which Thornton twice hit him in the face with his open hand, breaking his spectacles.

Thornton claimed he criticised Moore's article, but did not strike him, although the latter raised his hands.

The journalists decided not to report that affair, but it is understood that an investigation will be made by the Australian Journalists' Association.

Thornton, who recently returned from a meeting of the World Federation of Trade Unions, has twice contested the federal electorate of Yarra as a Communist candidate. Newspaper reports earlier linked his name with a Communist-dominated company said to be contemplating an Australian-Indonesian trade monopoly.—Reuter.

SPEEDIER BOAC SERVICES

London, Sept. 5.—A speed-up of some of the BOAC London-Karachi daily air services and the weekly London-Colombo service by the use of jet planes and new aircraft, to take effect from next Monday, was announced in London today.

Avro York planes will replace Handley Page Halifax aircraft on two routes.

The London-Colombo journey will be reduced to 24 hours to two and a half days, and the time for the London-Karachi service will be a day and a half.

Four of the services each week will continue on through Karachi to Delhi and Calcutta, and the flying-boat and mail services through Pakistan and India to the Far East and Australia will also be unchanged.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

Early Morning Radio

ZBW needs a breakfast session. It is presently conducted by a woman, and it is a pity that it is not more popular and would bring to the station some much-needed prestige. The additional cost need not be preposterous, and in any event, radio licence holders who pay \$12 a year, are entitled to a little more than six to eight and a half hours of listening a day. Nevertheless, a breakfast session requires special treatment. To entrust it to any of the present ZBW announcers would make it unbearable. Both announcer and the material used must be carefully selected, and anything coming over the air at that time in the morning which sounds heavy, or pedantic serves only to infuriate the listener. In 1944, a South Australian radio station put on the air a listener-participation competition titled "You Are An Announcer?" It was a serious and successful attempt to discover radio announcing talent, first prize being a full-time job as a featured announcer with the station. Entries ran into hundreds and a novel idea became one of the best feature programmes in South Australia for several months. We believe ZBW could afford to organise a similar competition for the purpose of finding the best available early morning announcer. The competition would have to be carefully

No Nationalisation Of Iron And Steel Industry Yet

Southport, Sept. 5.—Britain's Labour Government today weathered its severest test before the nation's organised workers, when the Trades Union Congress, on the final day of its annual conference here, rejected by two to one majority the demand for immediate nationalisation of the iron and steel industry.

The final vote was 4,857,000 to 2,360,000, reflecting the loyalty of the trades unions to the Cabinet rather than an expression of opinion on the general question of eventual nationalisation, on which there is agreement, though the Cabinet itself is reported to be divided on whether to drop the measure at this time.

The majority of Ministers, led by Thomson, to the radical element of Mr. Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary, to accept the demand for nationalisation of the iron and steel industry, was rejected by two to one majority. The demand for immediate nationalisation of the iron and steel industry was rejected by two to one majority. The demand for immediate nationalisation of the iron and steel industry was rejected by two to one majority.

THE CRISIS AT HOME

Industrialists And Key Ministers Confer

London, Sept. 5.—Key ministers of the Labour Government today met representatives of the powerful Federation of British Industries, representing the nation's major industrialists to discuss the employers' part in meeting the national emergency caused by the dollar famine.

The main Cabinet representatives were Mr. Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the Council, who co-ordinates the home-front policy, and the President of the Board of Trade, Sir Stafford Cripps, and the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin. Just back from putting the Government's case to workers at the Trade Union Congress at Southport who also joined in.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hugh Dalton, and the Labour Minister, Mr. George Isaacs, attended the discussions.

A communiqué issued at the end of the meeting said that the discussions were centred particularly about the reduction of profits for capital expenditure.

"The Ministers indicated their sympathy in principle with the idea of such reduction which they explained is under active examination by a planning staff with the interested departments."

The basis of discussion was the memorandum submitted to the Government last week by the

Federation, urging a progressive scaling down of cost of living subsidies—by which the Government has so far held down prices of basic foodstuffs—longer working hours in essential industries and drastic cuts in Government expenditure.

It was learned that Mr. Morrison at today's talks expressed appreciation of the objective character of the memorandum. The Federation was asked to give further study to the practical details involved in certain of their suggestions and advise the Government further on them. It was understood that the ministers' president promised to discuss the Federation's ideas fully with their Cabinet colleagues.

NEW CRIPPS PLAN

The Government will not disclose its full plans until the meeting of both sides of industry to take place in London on September 12.

It was expected that the meeting would be addressed by Sir Stafford Cripps, with the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, in the chair.

A discussion of the British export policy, which was not taken at today's meeting will come up at the conference next week.

Sir Stafford Cripps has been working for ten days on a new export programme, which according to departmental estimates, may halve the £370,000,000 foreign payments deficit in the coming six months.

This, it was believed, would allow the Treasury to safeguard sterling until probably December or January, if some use were made of dollar and gold resources.

It was however thought that this would be dependent on the success of Sir Stafford Cripps' appeal for increased production.—Reuter.

STATION XMHD SUSPENDED

Shanghai, Sept. 6.—Shanghai's newest and most popular radio station—XMHD, scarcely one month old—was today ordered to suspend broadcasting in the English language despite Chinese ownership.

The order, issued by the Shanghai Garrison Headquarters, said that the station's operation would contravene the Chinese regulation forbidding broadcasting in a foreign language through the country.

This action, reduces to one the number of stations entering the Shanghai's large international community, and ensures the monopoly enjoyed by station XORA, which is Government-owned and -operated.

The local populace are stunned by the suspension order, and believe it indicates another instance of the gradual and perceptible discrimination against foreigners.—Reuter.

pressed for a bill to be drafted and submitted to Parliament during the forthcoming session, which begins on October 20, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, with 90,000 members, saving the other big unions against the proposal.

The Secretary of the Foundry Workers' Union, Mr. J. Gardner, led the attack by declaring that to leave iron and steel in the hands of private firms is to give them a stranglehold on the economy of Britain against the best interests of the people.

He added: "I ask the Congress to make it clear that the people of Britain, perfer a Socialist solution to the problem and a free hand in their own internal affairs."

This was an implied reference to suggestions that the British Government had been led by United States pressure to soft-pedal its Socialisation plans.

There were critics of "Dissent" when the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation delegate, Mr. Lincoln Evans, calling the conference to support the Government, declared: "I do not believe that there has been any sabotaging on anybody's part in the iron and steel industry. No industrial activity can be sabotaged effectively without the acquiescence of the men engaged in that industry."

WOMAN CHAIRMAN

The General Council today elected Miss Florence Hancock, chief woman officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union—Britain's strongest trade union—as its third woman chairman.

The election, marked the end of the week-long annual conference during which eight hundred delegates from all over England, discussed almost every major phase of the Labour Government's policy.

Miss Hancock will preside over next year's annual conference of the Trades Union Congress. She succeeded Mr. George Thomson.

Passing to other subjects just before the election, the conference carried a resolution urging the Government to "take even more positive steps to develop reciprocal trade with Soviet Russia and other European countries."

Mr. L. McGree, of the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, made a vigorous appeal for renewal of the Anglo-Soviet trade talks, and said:

"We fear that when the dollar tumbles it will bring this country down with it."

Atomic research was also discussed when a resolution was tabled criticising the British Government's "present policy of concealment and secrecy."

This was not pressed in view of what the chemical workers' delegate, Mr. R. Edwards, called "its high, controversial nature." Edwards, however, told the conference that the choice before humanity is "atomic or a healthier Socialist life." The Congress agreed to another resolution calling for more attention to scientific research to raise the technical efficiency of basic industries and eliminate waste of fuel and materials.—Reuter.

PERUVIAN SWIMS ENGLISH CHANNEL

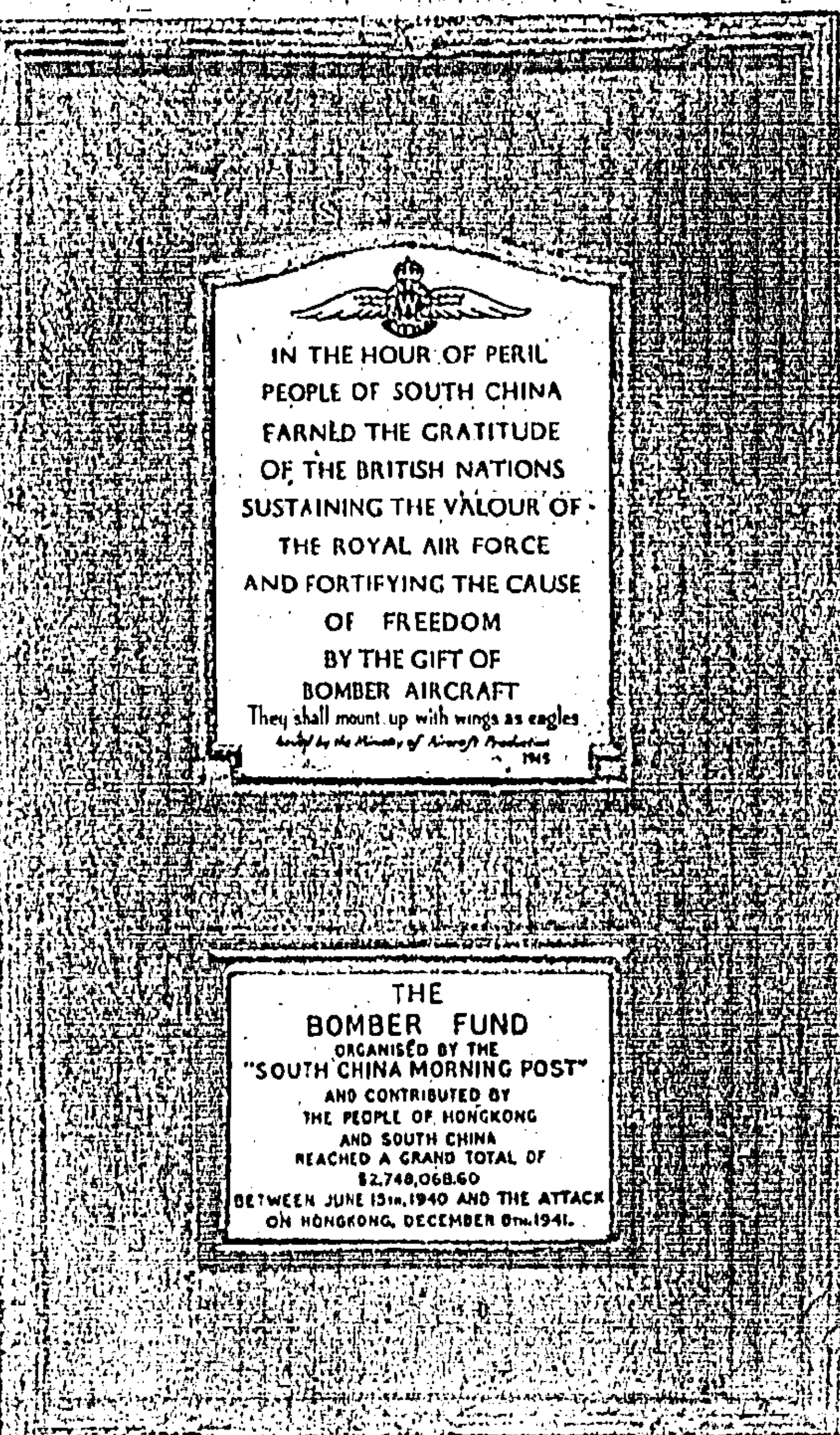
Dover, Sept. 5.—The Peruvian swimmer, Daniel Carpio, has swum the English Channel, landing at Dover just before 1 a.m. (GMT) today. The official time for his swim was 14 hours, 46 mins.

Carpio took nearly eight hours to swim the last five miles.

The Peruvian was trained by Mr. E. H. Temme, the only man to have swum the Channel in both directions. He accompanied Carpio in the swim.

"Carpio is one of the finest swimmers I have seen. Conditions were none too good, but he showed no

Bomber Fund Plaque



Shortly before the outbreak of war in Hongkong, in recognition of the gift of a Bomber Squadron from the people of Hongkong and South China, the British Ministry of Aircraft Production presented the South China Morning Post with a silver plaque. The original, which was lost during the Japanese occupation, has now been replaced and has been suitably mounted in the Company's building (The original bore the date December, 1941.)

COAL STRIKE SETTLEMENT EXPECTED SOON

"Good News At The Weekend"

London, Sept. 5.—Conferences to be held today by the Minister of Fuel and Power, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, with officials of the Miners' Union and with members of the National Coal Board are expected to lead to a settlement of the miners' strike in the south Yorkshire coalfields.

The dispute, which began at the Grimsby Colliery on August 11 over a demand on the miners for extra coal-face workings, has cost Britain some 300,000 tons of coal, and by last night had spread to 48 pits.

Following the conference with the Minister, Mr. E. Jones, Yorkshire extra secretary of the National Union of Mine-workers will return to Yorkshire and it is expected place an offer before them tomorrow.

Indications are that the offer will be acceptable and Mr. F. Collingridge, the Member of Parliament for the coalfield constituency, said: "I believe that there will be good news at the weekend."

The industrial effects of the loss of coal production were yesterday regarded as serious. Some of the works in the country had only four days' coal in stock and the Sheffield and District Gas Company had requested industrial users in the 300 square miles it serves to reduce their

consumption of coke even as by 50 per cent.

Altogether, it is estimated that 400,000 Yorkshire workers, mostly in branches of the steel industry, were immediately threatened with unemployment or part-time working if the strike did not end very soon.

NOTHING FROM U.S.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Britain will receive coal from the United States in the fourth quarter of this year, authoritative American sources said tonight.

They said that, barring unforeseen developments, it is extremely unlikely that shipments, which totalled several hundred thousand tons in the July/September quarter, would ever be resumed.

The decision to stop shipments, according to these sources, springs from two factors—Firstly, the United States official conviction that Britain should not expect to receive any coal (Continued on Page 12)

3 TIE FOR GOLF PRIZE

Amazing Play

Slough, Sept. 5.—After one of the most amazing displays of low scoring in the history of British professional golf, there was a triple tie among Norman von Nida, of Australia, Reg. Whitcombe, former British Open champion, and D. J. Rees, young Ryder Cup player, at 270 for 72 holes in the Fenfold Thousand Guinea tournament on the Stoke Poges course here.

The first three prizes were pooled and they took a third share each.

From the time that Jack Hargreaves set a record at 64 in the first round, scores in the 60's were common place. Today, two players equaled the record. First, Whitcombe, who thereby gained a lead after three rounds with 201, with Von Nida 202, Charles Ward 203 and then Rees, Arthur Lees and Hargreaves each with 206.

The final round seemed likely to be a tussle among the first three of that six players, but Rees played brilliantly to equal the record in the final round and secure an aggregate of 270, which was a hot pace, but Whitcombe and Von Nida in turn did enough to equal the total and force the tie.

Lees and Ward were only a stroke behind, but Hargreaves dropped back.—Reuter.

Good Win For S. Africans

London, Sept. 5.—The South Africans scored a notable victory by nine wickets against South of England at Hastings today after a strange happening at the start of the day.

Although the Southeners over-night were 160 runs behind with one wicket standing and, therefore, within the bounds of following on, their innings was declared closed and they proceeded to bat again. Neither of the umpires could recall such happening in first-class cricket, but it served the dual purpose of providing exciting cricket for the last day of the match before a big holiday—crowd and game.

Denis Compton a chance to get nearer to Tom Hayward's aggregate record. He added only 30 runs to his aggregate, however, before being bowled.

The South collapsed hopelessly after a promising start. Three men were out for 138 runs, but then a collapse threatened an innings defeat, which Robins, the South captain, averted. Nevertheless, the side were all out for 190 leaving the South Africans ample time to get the necessary 31 runs for victory, and they accomplished this without calling on their batsmen to end their first class matches of the tour with a grand win.

The final scores were: South Africa 510 for eight declared and 31 for one. South of England 341 for nine declared and (follow on) 190 (Mann five for 71, Royan five for 83).

The results of other games were: At Scarborough: MCC 362 and 159 (Robinson seven for 82), Yorkshire 257 and 205 (Hutton 107, Heane five for 34).

At Kingston-on-Thames: South beat North of England by four wickets. North 448 for nine declared and 260 for seven declared. South 357 and 352 for five (Todd 90, Holmes 102 not out).—Reuter.

Compton Still Has Chance

London, Sept. 5.—Much as the late Tom Hayward was revered by cricketers, the present generation long to see Denis Compton—Middlesex and England batsman—beat the record aggregate for a season's runs set up by Hayward with 3,518.

Everybody seems to want to help Compton to do this, particularly now that he has secured the centuries' record with 17, compared with Jack Hobbs' 16.

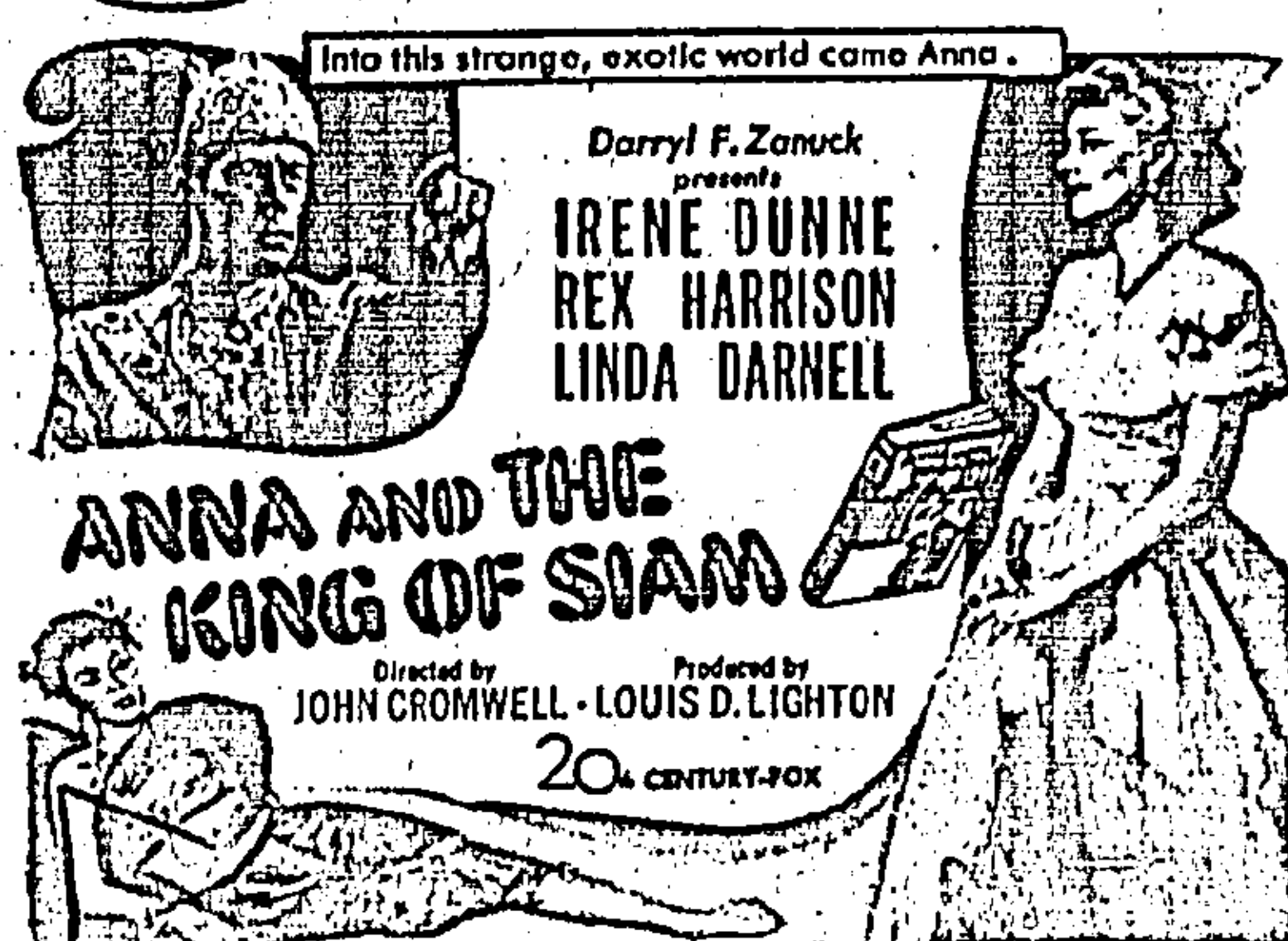
Even Arsenal, the First Division football club with whom he plays in winter months, want to help him gain the objective. They have acceded to a request from the Hastings Festival authorities to release Compton so that he can play for the South of England against Sir J. Pelham Warner's XI in the match starting tomorrow.

This enables Compton to have four more possible innings in which to get the 122 runs necessary to beat Hayward's record, and so it seems an odd-on chance that he will do so.—Reuter.

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WHITE TIE and TAILS

with FRANK JENKS • SCOTTY BECKETT • DONALD CURTIS • RICHARD GAINES • CLARENCE KOLB • BARBARA BROWN

Screenplay by Bortram Millhauser Directed by CHARLES T. BARTON
Produced by HOWARD BENEDICT

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AT THE

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THOROUGHLY RE-CONDITIONEDSHOWING
TO-DAY**Cathay**AT 2.30, 5.20,
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p.m.

THE SCREEN'S MIGHTY DRAMATIC SENSATION!

Maureen O'HARA • Walter PIDGEON in
Richard C. LLEWELLYN'S**"HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY"**

with Donald CRISP • Roddy McDOWALL

— SUNDAY EXTRA SHOW AT 12.30 P.M. —

Sponsor in "NORTH-WEST PASSAGE"
TRACY In Technicolor**Paul****HOLT**of "Thinking Aloud" fame
(see Page 4) reviews
two outstanding new films**Britain's finest film**

At the end there was a silence. No clapping, no talking. A thousand people got up and walked out of the cinema like zombies, shuffling, with averted faces. The women were crying, like they do when Miss Hepburn is turned out in the snow; they had hard, far-away looks.

It was plain that this audience just didn't want to talk for a while. When they did begin to chatter, it was about trivia, not about the film.

They had seen a very great film. It is in my opinion the best film that has ever been made in Britain and clearly in the company of the best half-dozen in the world.

It is better than "Vaudeville" or "Metropolis" or "Stage Coach" or "The Informer" or "Quai des Brumes."

It makes the condescending chatter of Hollywood mangle ridiculous and lifts the art and industry of British films to a pinnacle from which we can all look down on the other fellow. I only hope it doesn't make us all intolerably conceited.

ONE DAY

"Odd Man Out" is a gunman, a terrorist. The story about him concerns one day in his life. He sets out to rob a mill, to win funds for his anarchist organisation.

He kills a cashier, is wounded and hunted. The rest of the film concerns itself exclusively with the people who want him.

There are so many hunters with so many different reasons for the chase. A girl says: "Let me have him until the police get him." A priest wants him to set him a precious particle of faith. A stumble-bum wants him for the reward.

An artist wants him to paint him, knowing that he is dying, and therefore the mystery of living will be in his eyes. A surgeon wants to mend his body. A policeman wants him for the hanging.

His life ebbs away as he shuffles his way through this awesome pattern of pursuit. There is a terrible inevitability about his progress. His eyes cloud slowly with a gathering fog of death. His steps teeter and his knees give as the march towards oblivion continues. Somewhere in his progress it dawns on the spectator that here is a curious version of the Christ story. Ecce homo. Behold the suffering man.



James Mason, with Kathleen Ryan, "Pinning himself again at the railings in the attitude of crucifixion."

Once on his march he gives a dreadful scream, tapering away to a wall of utter despair. Time and again he pauses to pin himself to railings in the attitude of crucifixion. And all the while the industrious hunters, all in their different ways inspired by the passion of pity, pursue him well think that this is an immoral theme, for this man is a gangster. He robbed a safe and killed a cashier to get funds for a terrorist organisation. The theme is redeemed, however, by the intensity of its pity for a man who lived as he had to and died for his unnatural belief.

INTOLERABLE BEAUTY

The director, Mr Carol Reed, has won an almost intolerable beauty out of the grimness and violence of his scene.

The greasy cobbles and crowded trams of Belfast. The desolation of back alleys and empty surface shelters. His mud is stinging cold and his snow a whispering death. Never before have I seen a pub counter more sodden with spilled beer nor a suburban road more dreary in the lamplight. The harsh chattering of children playing gangster and the rowdy desolation of a street of homing macintoshes. Perfect. Every scene perfect.

"Oscar" winner a great picture

THIS is the best that Hollywood can do for us. Let's see what they have to say.

A soldier, a sailor, an airman home from the wars, looking up life again in the little home town they fought so hard to defend. What do they want out of life now that the fighting's done?

This soldier, a middle-aged banker, wants to give loans to farmers without collateral. The airman wants to turn his wartime night club into a homebody. The sailor, who lost both hands when his aircraft carrier went down, just wants everybody to forget to pity him, to treat him like a normal being as they used to do. Small wants, but hard to get. It would be easier, of course, if the folk these three meet back in the home town were mean or villainous. But they are not. They are quite extraordinarily kind and understanding in the main towards their returning heroes. Their only sin is that they want to stop the clock.

The president of the bank sees the future in terms of pre-war banking. The wartime night club bride would like to continue being a wartime night club bride.

**HOLLYWOOD CHATTER**

"THE Best Years of Our Lives" won nine Academy awards—(1) best picture of 1946, (2) best actor, (3) best direction, (4) best supporting actor, (5) best screen play, (6) best film editing, (7) best musical score, (8) the Irving Thalberg award and (9) a special award.

The Academy may add a new award this year—one for the best film dress designer.

All designers, of course, would be eligible, not only the top quintet, Orry Kelly, Eddie Stevenson, Travis Banton, Irene and Edith Head.

It would add a touch of real glamour to the event if the competing gowns were modelled by the stars who wore them in the picture.

JOAN FONTAINE, dining at the Chantelair with husband Bill Dozier, had her beautiful face done up in adhesive tape.

Her crumpled ribs were also strapped up, but not visible.

Joan took a loss from a horse on a trail near her home recently.

RKO's production of Eugene O'Neill's "Mourning Becomes Electra" will have an intermission during its three-hour run—the first of its type since "Gone With the Wind."

The film stars Rosalind Russell, Michael Redgrave, Raymond Massey, Leo Genn, Kirk Douglas, Henry Hull, Katina Paxinou, and Nancy Coleman.

Added producer Dudley Nichols: "The length of Mourning Becomes Electra" is not the reason for the intermission.

"The time out is designed expressly to give the audience a chance of relaxing and getting a frosty grip on its nerves."

This burns up the returning heroes more than somewhat. Is this what they fought for, they seem to ask. The reaction of the soldier-banker, Mr Fredric March, is to go on one hilarious bender with his ever-loving, hugely understanding wife, Miss Myrna Loy.

The airman, Mr Dana Andrews, walks out on his flibbertigibbet bride, socks an isolationist on the jaw and proposes marriage to Miss Loy's sweet daughter, a part exquisitely played by Teresa Wright.

RETURNING HEROES

The sailor with hooks for hands finally makes up his mind that people have stopped being sorry for him and marries his boyhood sweetheart. That's all. There isn't anything more the film wants to say.

What it does say—and with an intense sincerity you will find inspiring—is that returning heroes are apt to take themselves a little too seriously, while stay-at-homes have grown selfish under the double burdens of loneliness and privation.

There is genius here and it lies in the wonderful conspiracy of writer Robert Sherwood, director William Wyler and all the acting cast to present to you a story about real people.

Generally when a film tries such a feat all it succeeds in offering is an array of dummies around whom situations are woven.

THEIR FAITH

These people here have a kind of faith in themselves and their story which is in the end irresistible. To such a degree that if, there puzzling times, you find yourself wondering what Americans are really like—this film will tell you truthfully.

If you should find it long-winded and occasionally over-sentimental, don't grumble at that. Americans are.

First credit to director Wyler, who has many magical devices to give the air of normality to his screen. For the performances of these magnificent sentimentalists Loy and March I am eternally grateful.

"THE BEST YEARS OF OUR LIVES" is the next change at the Queen's.

THEATRE Directory**NOW SHOWING**

KING'S—Odd Man Out.
QUEEN'S—Anna and the King of Siam.

LEE—Johnny Come Lately.
CENTRAL—Swell Guy.
ALHAMBRA—Swell Guy.

STAR—Men of Texas.

NEXT CHANGE

KING'S—Ministry of Fear.
QUEEN'S—The Best Years of Our Lives.

ALHAMBRA—In Old California.
STAR—Keep 'em Flying.

SHOWING
TO-DAY**KINGS**AT 2.30, 5.15,
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THIS IS IT!
...the most exciting motion picture ever made!

JAMES MASON
Face-to-face with raw emotion!

ROBERT NEWTON
CAROL REED'S Production
"ODD MAN OUT"

KATHLEEN RYAN
Produced and Directed by CAROL REED

— TO-MORROW MORNING AT 11.30 A.M. ONLY —

"MADAME BUTTERFLY"Starring SYLVIA SIDNEY • CARY GRANT
CHARLIE RUGGLES — A PARAMOUNT PICTURE.**Lee Theatre**

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THE WINNER and still champion

In his first picture since he captured the coveted Academy Award... This time he's a dashing devil: may-care in Louis Bromfield's heart-warming story. There's excitement waiting for him—and you, too—when he tips his hat to an unusual lady! Did we say "odd"? Man, there are three—and all unusual!

James CAGNEY

in **JOHNNY COME LATELY**

GEORGE MURPHY

with Grace GEORGE • Marjorie MAIN

A WILLIAM CAGNEY PRODUCTION
Directed by WILLIAM K. HOWARD
Screenplay by JOHN VAN DRUTEN
From the novel "Madame Butterfly" by Louis Bromfield
Released thru UNITED ARTISTS

ORIENTAL

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PLEASE NOTE CHANGE OF TIME!

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McGill's Love-and-Song Story of JEROME KERN

VAN JOHNSON
JUDY GARLAND
FRANK SINATRA
JUNE ALLISON
ROBERT WALKER
KATHRYN GRAYSON
VAN HEFLIN
DINAH SHORE

— SPECIAL MORNING SHOW ON SUNDAY AT 12.30 —
"DRUMS OF THE CONGO"

EVERY SATURDAY

WOMANSENSE

FULL-PAGE FEATURE

SCANT SWIM SUITS ARE CHAMPIONED

New York. A 58-YEAR-OLD woman who set swimming records when bathing suits were down to the ankles, defends the scanty modern swim suit.

They're a lot safer than the skirts and bloomers she crunched against in her hey-day as a long-distance swimmer, Mrs. Adeline Trapp Mullenberg said.

"I don't like these criticisms about young people who pose on the beach. What do they want those girls to do? Stay in the water all day long?" she asked.

"There isn't anything that I see disgusting if the bra completely covers and the thighs are in the right position. And they don't look nearly as bad as some of these hairy-chested men."

Wears One-Piece Suit

Mrs. Mullenberg, who is currently plugging water safety for the Brooklyn Red Cross, is proud to say she's still swimming—in the skin-tightest one-piece suit she can get her hands on.

She first made aquatic headlines at 15 when she jumped into the water fully clothed (not much more than her bathing suit in those days) and saved a drowning child.

"I felt immediately that something should be done to make clothing more adapted for swimming," she said.

In 1909, grown up and a Brooklyn School Teacher, she donned a man's one-piece suit, arranged for a blanket holder to meet her, and made her first record swim—eight miles across hell gate in two and one-half hours.

Brief Costume Safer

By 1912 she had a sturdy reputation as a long-distance swimmer and a chance to tell the world what she thought about bunched-up bathing. The one-piece suit, she said then, was the only sensible swimming costume.

"A wrap of some sort," she added, "could be worn to the water's edge to prevent attracting the attention of the morbidly curious."

That didn't change any laws overnight, but the life guards made an exception for the noted swimmer. They drove a nail into a post well out in the water. The then Miss Trapp was privileged to hang the excess portions of her suit there while she swam. She had to put them on again before she came out of the water.—United Press.

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Is So
Important



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Amolin cream deodorant
stops perspiration
odors from forming.
Does not harm
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54 GAUGE \$11.50

66 GAUGE \$14.00



China Building
31 Queen's Road, C.

RIVIERA DRESS PARADE

At the Casino (right) these caught the eye:

Sketched at Cannes by Captain JACK MILLER

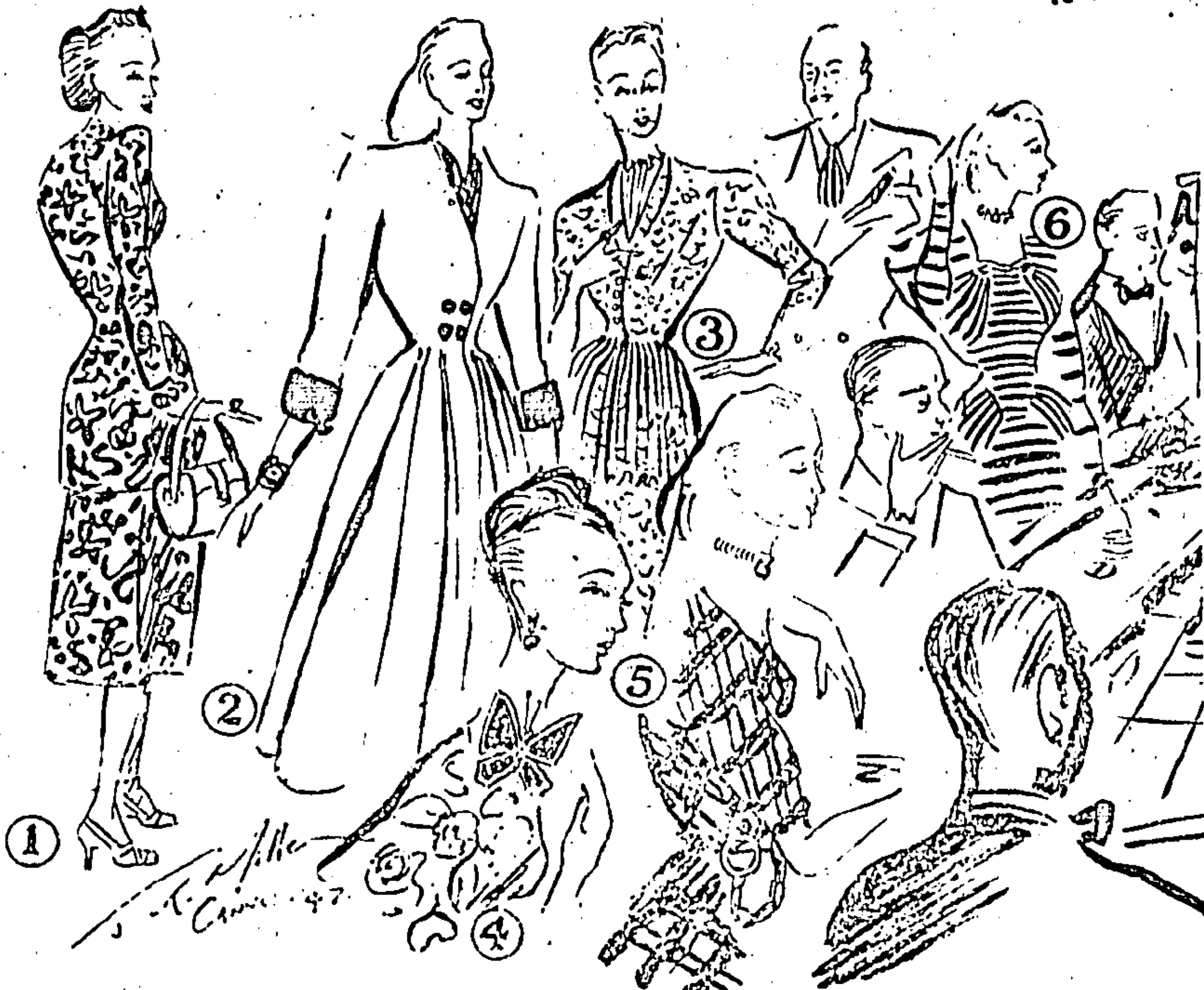
- 1—Linen suit in big flower-spraying pattern; notice long jacket, white bag, white shoes.
- 2—Double-breasted coat in white facecloth nipped into waist, billowing into unpressed pleats. Three-quarter sleeves cuffed in black.
- 3—Two-piece dress of crepe de chine patterned with shells in pale pinks, browns, greens. Jacket is gathered at waist into slim pleats.
- 4—Floral frock with large navy and white butterfly made of the same material perched on the shoulder.
- 5—Pale blue and pink tartan dress with inset belt, chateleine chain in gold at waist.
- 6—Green-striped dress with novel use of stripes duplicated on bodice and hips.

★

Other features of summer fashions at Cannes are these:

ON THE BEACH—two-piece swimsuit, bra and long skirt in linen or cotton, most popular. BONGERS—purely decorative, popular in swimwear, in cotton or silk for sunbathing.

HAIRSTYLES—very very short, rarely up; large nape-of-the-neck buns, stuffed with material. SEIN ABOVE—LONGEST POSSIBLE SWIMMERS, shaped at waist with ribbon, buttons, or waist tie, often with a side from waist to hip. SLEIGHST—POSSIBLE SLEIGHTS AND SHORTE, dark often white and striped, shorts extremely tiny with trouser bottoms. LEGS—long and floppy to hips. KNEELENGTH pants popular, but long trousers, rolled to knee, are also seen.



Flavour Important In French Cooking

By DIXIE TAYLOR

MANY a homemaker throws up her hands in despair at the thought of French cookery. "It's too difficult," she maintains. "I wouldn't dare try French dishes."

That's a mistake, says a Frenchwoman, long resident in the Colony, who contributed today's menu for a French dinner "easy enough for anyone to prepare."

Of course your boy or amah will need more training and supervision if French cooking is desired—and perhaps "Missie" will have to do more of the actual preparation. Furthermore, you will need a more varied and larger spice and flavouring shelf, because the secret of many French dishes lies in the "extra" which make ordinary foods different. The French are past masters at combining flavours. Perhaps that is why they have the reputation of being the world's best cooks.

Here is the dinner menu suggested by my French friend:

French onion soup
Fillet sole à la Orly
Fillet steak Mirabeau
Creme Suzette

Onion soup (soupe à l'oignon) to serve six persons calls for six onions (or one pound), three tablespoons of butter, one quart of soup stock, six slices of bread, and grated cheese.

Cut onions into ½ inch slices. Cook slowly in butter until slightly browned, stirring constantly. Add soup stock, heat to boiling point, and boil two or three minutes. Strain if preferred.

Toast the bread, put a slice on each plate, and cover each slice with two tablespoons of grated American, Parmesan, or Gruyere cheese. Pour the hot soup over it and serve with additional cheese if desired.

Sole à la Orly

After having washed and dried the fillets of sole, leave them to soak for one hour in the juice of one lemon, to which has been added a few slices of onion, salt and pepper.

Then wipe the fillets, flour them, dip in beaten egg, and fry in boiling oil. Drain, place on a serviette with a little fried parsley, and serve with tomato sauce.

Steak Mirabeau

When serving fillet steak Mirabeau (tenderloin Mirabeau), allow about a four-ounce fillet for each person. Set aside a half-inch slice of bread without crust, two anchovies and one olive for each steak.

First of all, prepare the anchovy butter. Soak six to eight anchovies in milk to remove the salt. Mash and mix with three ounces of butter to form a paste.

Fry the bread slices in hot butter. Grill the fillet steaks. When they are cooked, sprinkle each steak with salt, and place them on the slices of bread which have been arranged around a hot dish. Put a fairly large piece of anchovy butter on each steak and garnish each with the two anchovies arranged in a circle with the stoned olive in the middle.

Fill the centre of the dish with straw potatoes and branches of watercress sprinkled with lemon. Melt the rest of the anchovy butter and mix with the juice left in the grill pan. Pour over the fillets and serve immediately.

To make straw potatoes, cut the potatoes in matchstick size and fry to a crunchy brown.

Creme Suzette

Since most non-Frenchmen think Creme Suzette the ONLY dessert for a French dinner, our contributor submitted her recipe.

½ pound flour
3 ounces sugar
5 eggs
1½ ounces butter
½ pint milk
Pinch of salt
Grated orange peel

Sift the flour, mix with the sugar and salt, and put in a bowl. Make a well in the centre and add the eggs, one at a time, gradually mixing in the flour with a wooden spoon. Gradually add the milk, which has been mixed with the melted butter and a little grated orange peel. Let the mixture stand in the kitchen for one hour.

Place a very small piece of butter in the frying pan. When hot, put a little of the pancake mixture into it, tipping from side to side so that there is a thin, even layer all over the pan. When delicately brown, toss and cook the other side. Sprinkle with butter worked to a cream with equal parts of icing sugar and flavoured with curacao and the juice of tangerines or oranges.

Roll up the pancakes, pour hot curacao over them, and set alight before taking to the table. And if you aren't using candles, to lower the room lights before the blazing crepes are brought in. The ceremony is part of the fun.

CHECK UP ON YOUR POSTURE

By PRUNELLA STACK

(Lady David Douglas-Hamilton, Director of the Women's League of Health and Beauty)

THE body which is well-proportioned and possesses suppleness and freedom of movement is better than the sedentary, over-developed type of figure which was fashionable during the last century. From the health standpoint, movement and activity bring life and wellbeing to the body, whereas inactivity causes it to stagnate and work less efficiently.

If you tire easily, in all likelihood bad posture is one of the root causes. If this can be tackled and cured, such simple, everyday actions as standing and walking can constitute the best figure training and very good exercise into the bargain.

How do you stand? How do you walk? How do you sit? To answer these questions honestly calls for self-examination.

Stand before a full-length mirror wearing as few clothes as possible. Observe your posture. First, look at your feet. They should be straight, toes and heels should touch, and the weight should be evenly divided between them. Now see if the calves of your legs touch. Pull them towards each other if you are inclined to be bandy. Observe your knees which should look straight forward over your toes. Try to alter their position to the correct one if they turn too much out or in.

Turn sideways and observe your hips. Bend your knees over your toes and then hollow your back as though you were going to sit in a chair rather far away from you. Press out the hollow and tuck your "tail" underneath, pulling your hips-bones in front up towards your waist. The aim is that the tail-

bone should look towards the floor and the small of the back be flattened as though to an imaginary wall. Holding this position, straighten your knees. Your hips are now in correct alignment and to hold them consciously like this should be practised for a short time each day.

Turn round to face the mirror again and observe your ribs. Are they slumped down towards the waist-line? If so rolls of fat will develop around the waist, giving rise to a thick appearance. To counteract this stretch your arms high overhead. Reach still higher, first with one hand, then with the other, feeling that you are pulling your ribs high out of your waistline. Drop the arms, but keep the ribs lifted. If you take a deep breath in you will get the same sensation of upward poise and buoyancy.

Observe your shoulders. They should be even—not one higher than the other—and the points should not roll forward. Correct this tendency by holding your hands away from the sides, thumbs uppermost, and pulling the shoulder-blades down and towards each other. Let the arms hang long and loose at the sides again, but keep a slight pull back on the shoulder-blades. This is another position to practise constantly during the day.

Lastly, tuck the head. Try to stretch the back of the neck as though you were growing. Pull the shoulders down and the head up. Keep the chin in and the crown of the head towards the ceiling.

By this time you may have become rather tense with so much concentration. So spring lightly several times and then return to the correct position. Try to get the "feel" of it, and practise it conscientiously throughout the day for short periods.

ANNE EDWARDS REPORTS

I'VE been beetling around in the crazy department—and the beetle button pictured here was only one of the crazy things I found.... There were real beetles encased in plastic buttons which can be bought in matching sets—if you feel like spending HK\$12 each on them....

Would you like to lock yourself in for the day? You can buy a belt which fastens with a lock and key—and the lock works....

Would you like to light a bear on your dinner table? You can buy candles shaped like stars, favours, bears, angels, choirboys, ducks, Christmas trees....

Do you like the idea of rolling combing your hair? The teeth of the comb go round—instead of sharp ends, each tooth has a tiny revolving ball, which massages the scalp. The comb each time you put it back....

Would you wear the Flying Saucer hat? Two and a half feet wide and shaped like a saucer, it has the crown

inside and is kept on by a chinstrap....

Or butterflies stencilled on to your hair? It has to be an upswipe style and lacquered first—all colours and designs; too.



ETHIEL LEE WANE, exotically dressed American authoress, is over here negotiating film rights. She has brought America's latest craze—fashion with her, too. In her six trunks of clothes she has coloured nylons to match her frocks—in emerald green, royal blue and pink.

DID YOU KNOW that 85 per cent of the women in Britain are brunettes?

CATTICISM: That is a lovely hat to carry with that dress.

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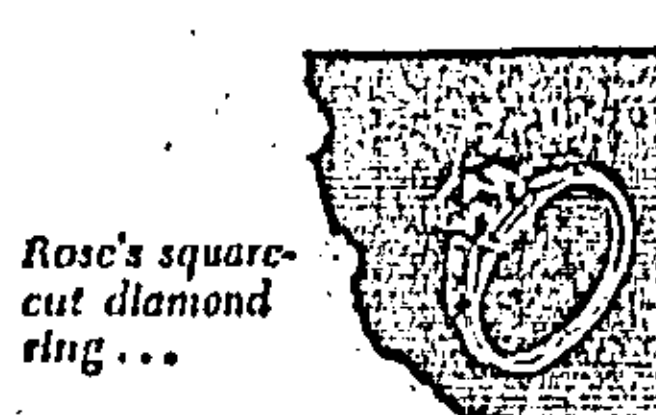
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Andy Hardy's Ma Goes On Holiday

Fay Holden, British actress, plans to sail from New York on September 18 aboard the Queen Elizabeth for a month's vacation in England with her mother.

Mrs. Holden has portrayed the mother of Mickey Rooney in the Andy Hardy pictures filmed by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios—Associated Press.

Despondent Japs Leap Off Here

Kepon-Falls, at Nikko, some 50 miles north of Tokyo, is again becoming an attractive spot for despondent Japanese.

Seven or eight persons have leapt recently from the rocky ledges into the 300-foot falls, into which a schoolboy jumped some 30 years ago after having a note saying: "Life is unbearable." — Associated Press.

Invisible men of the 'power-house'

A few men in Whitehall control the machine of State—yet the public hardly knows them. In this article H. E. DALE, leading authority on this Civil Service, presents a close-up of the HIGHER CIVIL SERVANT

THE ordinary citizen makes acquaintance with the Civil Service mostly through the Post Office clerk and the tax collector, officials of the Ministry of Food or Ministry of Labour.

But these are all subordinates, small teeth on the circumference of one wheel of a great and complex machine. He knows little of the chiefs of the service, the men who sit always at the central power-house, and subject only to Ministers control the machine's structure and regulate its revolutions.

SURELY does he know of these "key-men," a tiny proportion of the whole service, in their discharge of another function, perhaps in the last few years more important than the efficient working of the administrative machine—their function as the confidential assistants and advisers of Ministers on "questions of policy," often grave matters of which the decision must have far-reaching consequences.

CLASS HABITS

WHAT kind of being has our society and system of government evolved to perform these duties?

No general reply to this question can be completely accurate. But there is a recognizable type of "norm," though it may not be fully represented by any individual.

In externally, the high official is simply a middle-aged professional man of what may perhaps still be described as the upper-middle class, with the appearance, manners and habits of that class of well-to-do but far from rich, educated usually (but by no means always) at a public school of some kind and at Oxford or Cambridge, belonging to one of the five or six large non-political clubs near Whitehall, perhaps a member of a golf club and the owner of a small car, residing in Kensington or Chelsea, or in one of the more attractive suburbs such as Wimbledon or Hampstead.

If you met him in a railway carriage, you would find a man well-dressed, in a quiet style, healthy though perhaps looking rather over-worked, with the indefinable air of a man used to the exercise of authority, courteous if reserved in conversation, clearly no fool.

DISCREET

WE may safely presume the moral qualities common to most of the successful in any profession which deals with living men and current affairs—integrity, energy, discretion, loyalty to superiors, a certain toughness of fibre, a certain tact, this specific temper of mind and disposition may be summed up by two

phrases: in deliberation, a judgment disflustered but without cynicism; in speech and action, a cool prudence.

He has had perhaps 20 or 30 years' experience behind the scenes of government in a great parliamentary democracy. No intelligent and educated man can go through that experience without learning the practical validity of well-worn principles and opinions which most men accept in theory but do not always apply in action.

That the modern world is very complicated, and nobody in it infallible; that it is impossible to foresee the full consequences of great measures, legislative or executive, in a community of forty millions; that the sincerity and vehemence with which a proposal is urged by its advocates have little necessary relation to its true merits; that in practical affairs a choice has often to be made not between right and wrong but between two rights or two wrongs; that facts are sometimes lamentably stubborn against desires.

All these are truths which few would deny as general propositions. The mark of the high civil servant is that their truth has been forced upon him by his own experience, and guides his judgment.

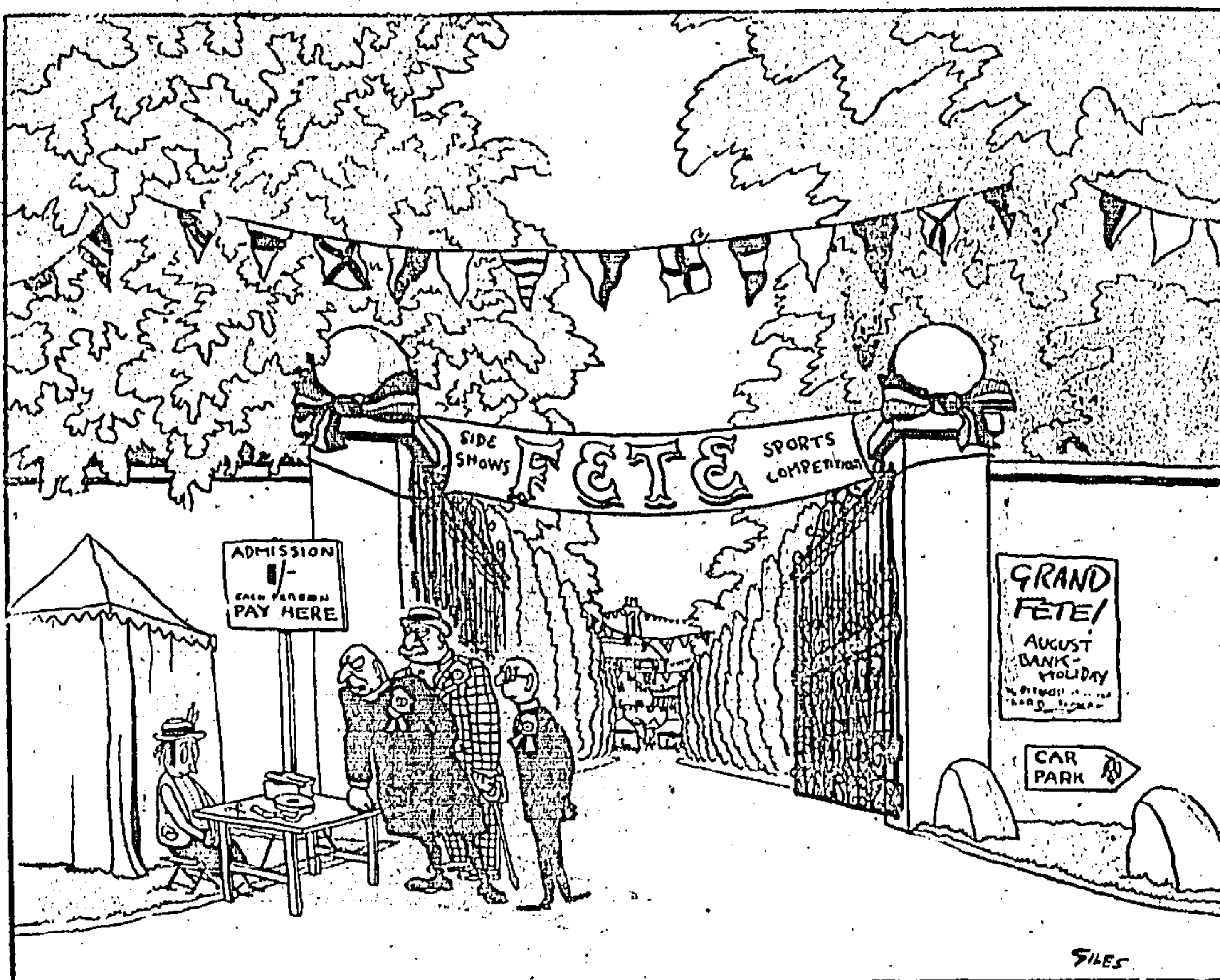
But this is not cynicism. It is consistent, and in fact combined with a firm belief in reason and in its ultimate triumph, which again implies a belief in the fundamental decency and good sense of human beings.

COMPLEX JOB

HIS prudence of speech and action is similarly learnt in the best of schools, experience. The government of this country is one of the most difficult businesses in the world, for scale and complexity; and the governors have not only to consider it, but from day to day to answer for their conduct, down perhaps to some tiny detail, to a House of Commons containing an eager Opposition, to a vigilant Press, and to a vocal public.

The high official knows that a trivial mistake may bring absurdly disproportionate confusion and consternation on his Department and his Minister. He knows also that a big mistake, probably made under strong popular or political pressure, will cause much trouble after the Minister responsible for it has gone elsewhere.

Is it surprising if he is cautious, and the counsellor of caution? Yet this natural and necessary wariness is in the last resort the servant of his loyalty to the State and to the Minister who are its representatives. When they have taken a decision his acute perception of the obstacles and facts wherein lie the real difficulties is the starting-point of the zeal and ingenuity which he applies to overcoming them, circumventing them, in the modern government, prudence of this kind is more than a negative virtue.



"Miss Emily, what is this I hear about a Spry tossing you double or quits for the takings and you losing?"

Men who changed our lives

by . . .

A. P. MAGUIRE

ON August 20, 1897—50 years ago—an Army doctor at Secunderabad, Central India, found that a dapple-winged mosquito under his microscope carried a parasite which he recognised.

That evening the doctor sat down and began the writing of a poem:

"This day relenting God
Hath placed within my hand
A wondrous thing; and God
Be praised."

That day's discovery was one of the greatest in all history. The doctor, Ronald Ross, lived to be honoured. But in the years of his research work in India's heat he was hampered by prejudice, held back by red tape, sneered at by the jealous. Even when he had identified the anopheles mosquito as the carrier of malaria, chief scourge of the tropics, that killed millions yearly in India alone, his way was not immediately easy.

For—as he wrote later—"the fact is that mosquito reduction was very unpopular among officials; governors disliked the expense and doctors the trouble."

Sir Ronald Ross, as he came to be in the days of his recognition, was born in India in 1857 to the sound of gunfire, for the Mutiny had broken out. As a young officer he was unconventional, with ideas of writing plays and stories, but always with one greatest, ever-uppermost idea, the cause of malaria infection.

Malaria? A living organism, a maggot in the corpses of the blood. That was known. But how spread?

Well, by the mosquito, probably. But how—and by which kind of mosquito? There were 500 species.

In 1892, working in his own time and without encouragement, Ronald Ross sought out the answers. He made mistakes, he kept an infected insect in water for a week—and drank the water. No result.

His Army superiors seemed determined to hinder him. He asked for six months' research leave in a fever district. This was denied.

He seemed on the brink of a great discovery. He was ordered away to a new station, in a non-fever area many miles away.

But word got through to Britain, and from Britain came instructions that Ross should have his research leave.

So the parasite-bearing mosquito was isolated. The chief scourge of the tropics was pinned down. And before long even prejudice was routed.

Thanks to Ronald Ross, the fever-belt of Panama was cleared up, and the great canal was built. Sierra Leone—West Africa's "White Man's Grave"—became a health resort. People could live in vast areas that had been deadly and shunned.

A few years before his death in 1932, Professor Sir Ronald Ross, Nobel Prize winner, went to live in a flat near Putney Heath, to be close to the Research Institute founded as his memorial.

In 1920 a testimonial fund was opened for his benefit, since it was found that he was obliged to draw on his capital—including the Nobel Prize money—for family necessities.

Tromp's broom, Blake's whip

BARITONES used to sing, with heartiness and head-wagging, a ballad about the Dutch Admiral Tromp, who had a broom at the mast and said he would sweep the mighty sea, and Admiral Blake, his British opponent, who had a whip at the mast and said he would whip the mighty sea.

At the end of this rollicking song Blake beats his Dutch opponent. All is very stirring, but, alas, it is not true.

Admiral Blake—he died on August 17, 1657—and Admiral Tromp were in fact opponents in battles at sea, but history has nothing to say about a whip, and the broom appears to be a wisp of the shrub so-called—and even then only a rumour.

It was in a newspaper article, in March 1652, months after the alleged incident, that the words appeared: "Mr. Tromp, when he was in France, we understand, wore a flag of broom."

Robert Blake, admiral and general in 1650, was not a rollicking sea dog to make a song about, but a graduate of Oxford, a member of Parliament who fought as a soldier against the Royalists, and a pacifist who said, when urged to declare against Cromwell's assumption of supreme power: "It is not for us to mind State affairs, but to keep foreigners from fooling us."

Two continents are linked

ON August 22, 1858, there were fireworks and torchlight processions in London and New York for on that day Queen Victoria and President Buchanan of the United States exchanged compliments by Atlantic-telegram. Two Continents were linked and the peoples rejoiced.

Yet the first Transatlantic telegram had been sent some days before, bearing not greetings but NEWS.

Message No. 1 of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, received at Valentia, the Irish terminal of the cable, and dated August 17, 1858, told of the collision off Newfoundland of the ships Europa and Arabia.

They had put into St. Johns with no lives lost. "St. John anxiety now arrived," said the message.

The cable, laid with the aid of warships after many mishaps, ceased to work on September 3 that year, and not until 1866 was the service restored.

Story of the steam engine

THERE are pictures that remain in the mind, vivid and sometimes apocryphal, when sober chapters of history are forgotten.

They are mainly moral pictures with one-man subjects—Alfred and the cakes, Bruce and the spider, Newton and the apple.

And to these you might add the boy Watt watching the boiling kettle with its rattling lid and so discovering the power of steam.

Now James Watt, who died on August 18, 128 years ago, was a great inventor. He was a model of patience and persistence, a scientist of courage and foresight, but he did not invent the steam engine.

Of the steam engine he was the improver rather than the inventor. He came from a Greenock family that for two generations had been concerned with things mathematical, and in time he became apprentice to a scientific instrument maker in the City of London.

But London did not suit this delicate youth who had been reared in boyhood for his low spirits, who throughout his life suffered from severe headaches.

In Glasgow, thwarted by the corporation when he attempted to set up his own shop, he was appointed mathematical instrument maker to the University and enabled them to establish a workshop.

Already there was in existence a crude steam engine—called a fire engine. Watt studied it, saw that it was wasteful and found out the reason, and, as a man of science, set himself to making an improved engine of great practical use.

(Continued on Page 10)

BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

ALL good things come to a beginning. (As the stock-broker said when the actress accepted his invitation to a quiet supper).

Today, sees the start of the Government-sponsored S. P. A. A. the Society for the Prevention of Anybody Doing Anything. Special plain-clothes police will be empowered to find out what everybody is doing and then to stop them doing it pending inquiry.

Rustiguzzi holds up the show

"SHE seemed to be able to sustain a note indefinitely," wrote someone of a singer the other day. Rustiguzzi used to have a small, mechanical appliance in her mouth, which helped her out when an extra effort was required. One night the appliance went wrong, and during the famous recitative passage in the second act of "Tiziana Vecellio," a high whistling note was heard. Broccoli, who was singing Niccolò Marcello, waited for the noise to stop, but it went on. Scamp, the duet-dancer, scowled, and wagged his bated apron. Rustiguzzi sidestepped and shifted from foot to foot, but the only way to stop the noise was to move to the wings and discard the appliance. This she did, and the show went on.

Plastic sunlight

"EXPERTS" in conference recently suggested that sham moonlight—fluorescent, they call it—should be installed in cities. And why not a gigantic plastic sun, fastened by gigantic steel hawsers to a gigantic helicopter, and suspended permanently in the gigantic stratosphere over London? And if it comes to that (as it no doubt will, since we are not living in the Middle Ages) why not have the upper air with its fluorescent sterility, with electrically controlled twinkling?

Hogwash che muove il solo e l'altre stelle

News from Abernanner

A PLEA that the National Eisteddfod of Wales should be held at Abernanner has been refused by the High Council of Archdruids, in session at Llangernin. The Council points out that the attempt to incorporate such games as peat-pushing with the nose in the festival can only bring discredit on the whole affair. Archdruid Morgan the Laundry said: "There is nothing barle whatever about using the nose to propel a pea up a mountain."

WEATHER FORECASTS BY RADAR

Up-to-the-minute weather forecasts which can tell the time a storm will hit any given spot, and its extent to within a few hundred yards, now are possible, the Canadian Army says.

In fact, headquarters in Ottawa reports that is the kind of weather forecasting Canadians may expect in the near future. If experimental work in short-range, pin-point weather forecasting continues its present successful course in the hands of defence research experiments.

The method is simply to pick up approaching rain or snow clouds on radar screens in the same manner as radar is used to plot the course of planes or projectiles in war. An X-ray picture is thrown on the radar screen which clearly shows the size, course, depth, speed and rain density or size of drops of approaching storms.

Dr. R. C. Langille and W. M. Palmer who operate a radar meteorological project at Canadian Defence Research Board Headquarters, said they have been "80 percent accurate" so far.—Associated Press.

Stories of Scotland Yard Three-fingered cheque faker

by EX-SUPT. T. B. THOMPSON
late of the 'Big Five'

FORGERY is one of the easiest crimes to detect, but one of the hardest tasks of the police is to catch the forgers.

How hopeless it is to get forged notes past the bank I discovered on a case in Leeds.

To perfect a trap I tried passing forged notes in the middle of bundles to the clerks who were checking and counting in the bank.

They flicked over the notes at high speed, but whenever they reached a dud note they stopped dead. The feel and the sound of the note had given it away.

Closing the net

On that case we began as if we were planning a military campaign. As soon as the bank reported a forged note, we put a flag on the map until we knew the area in which the agents were working.

Then we began to close in, street by street and shop by shop, until sometimes we had a forged note in our possession a few minutes after it had been passed.

In the Leeds case we had bad luck. We were closing the net when our man got wind of us. He stopped operating.

The finest artist at forgery that I ever knew was Three-fingered Jack. He earned his nickname when he lost two fingers from one hand in tearing them away from a grille behind a letter-box he was riding.

Letter-box robbery was one of the favourite methods of obtaining cheques.

Operators would concentrate on West End Jewellery and furriers' shops where there would be cheques in the morning mail.

The box would be forced so that the letters dropped on a newspaper which had been slid under the door. Then the paper was pulled out.

Then the forgers would select a cheque signed by someone they knew as good for a three-figure amount.

A letter would be typed and sent to the bank over a carefully copied signature asking that the cheque should be paid in cash to the bearer.

Meanwhile the master-brain was at work on the cheque itself. He would remove the crossings with chemicals, or if the cheque had a printed crossing would forge a "pay cash" endorsement.

Then acids were used to wipe out the original amount for which the cheque was drawn and a new and handsome figure inserted.

But, clever as Three-fingered Jack was with his remaining fingers, it was a pupil of his, Albert Armstrong, who caused us the most trouble at the Yard.

\$50,000 haul

Armstrong was the leader of a gang which cleaned up more than £50,000 in cheque frauds in a single year. He had some half-dozen accomplices.

One was the "feed" who stole letters and passed them on to Armstrong.

When, by his own private detective system, he had established that one of the letter writers had a bank account worth operating, he would forge the signature to a typed letter asking the bank to present bearer with a cheque book.

The bearer of the letter was one of Armstrong's runners. As soon as he returned with the book, Armstrong would write out a cheque and send his "front" to cash it.

His best man at this part of the work was Joseph Eusace, whose innocent appearance had earned him the nickname of Old Joe.

Old Joe could not only present forged cheques quite blandly but he could talk bank managers into allowing him to open an account and, of course, receive a cheque book.

Plumber pose

Armstrong himself usually dressed and posed as a plumber. But the bits of lead piping in his bag of tools concealed the inks, the pens and the chemicals of his real profession.

Armstrong did not look much like a plumber when he put on an evening dress and went into the West End to sound his victims.

Detective Inspector Greenacre worked with me on the Armstrong gang, and it was a long job. Our first clues were in the typed letters which came to the banks asking for cheque books.

We swoop

The next day a forged cheque was cashed, but the bank paid out in five-pound notes, of which we had the numbers.

On the following day three members of the gang were joined by Armstrong himself and they bought postal orders with some of the five-pound notes.

Then we swooped. Within an hour of picking up the accomplices Inspector Greenacre had led a raid on Armstrong's flat in Holloway, where he found all his forging apparatus intact.

But Armstrong would not face prison again. He had been there before and he knew that his next sentence would be a stiff one. He committed suicide in a cell in Caledonian-road police station.

Old Joe was sentenced to five years and two other members of the gang got three years apiece.

(END OF SERIES)

DAVID LANGDON CARTOON



"It's quite all right, dear. Mummy will be back in a moment..."

At last—from the men who were there—comes the full dramatic story of

The LAST HOURS of MUSSOLINI

IN a cottage in the small mountain hamlet of Giulino di Mezzegra, Benito Mussolini paced the floor nervously. He looked old and drawn in his grey Fascist uniform. He was 62.

Outside the rain fell in the darkness. The room was cold and damp. Mussolini paused in front of the table where Peter Bellini, the Partisan commander, sat smoking a cigarette. He placed his left hand on his stomach, in the old familiar Duce pose, and leaned forward.

"You played a big hand," he told Bellini sarcastically. "The order was to defend me."

Bellini smiled and winked at his lieutenant, George Buffeli, who stood guard at the door. "This makes the second time you have been captured," Bellini said.

"My dear fellow," Mussolini said, "from dust to altar, altar to dust."

Betrayed—By Hitler

WHAT do you think will become of you?" asked Bellini.

"I know my destiny," Mussolini answered. "I shall be taken to San Domino prison in Como, and then to San Vittore prison in Milan." (Mussolini served time in both prisons 30 years ago as a political prisoner.) "I shall be given a trial, and I will tell the world I have been betrayed nine times—the last time by Hitler."

There has just been made public in New York the story of Mussolini's last night before his execution.

Mussolini was captured by anti-Fascist Italian partisans while he was trying to escape across the frontier into Switzerland on April 27, 1945. He was travelling in a German road convoy of 13 trucks led by a tank. The Italians held up the convoy in the village of Dongo, near Lake Como; and they

found Mussolini hidden under a blanket in one of the trucks. With him was Clara Petacci, his 25-year-old mistress.

Their captors took them away, put them on trial, sentenced them to death, and shot them next day.

Two Italians guarded Mussolini throughout the night; and here is their story—as they told it later to Sergeant Dan Polier, of the United States Army.

THE WOMAN WHO DIED WITH HIM



CLARA PETACCI
"I am you, you are me."

"Yes, just a bluff."

"Do you think Italy will ever go to war again?"

"For 50 years, surely not. But after that we cannot be sure," Mussolini said. "The Anglo-Americans will help to bring rebirth to Europe; they will make a barrier against Communism."

Buffeli then asked Mussolini to explain two statements made at the time of Roosevelt's death—Hitler's remark that the world's biggest criminal had died and the Japanese radio comment that a great statesman had died.

"Which was correct?" Buffeli asked.

"Hitler was wrong," Mussolini said. "The world lost a great statesman when Roosevelt died."

"Do you consider Stalin a great man?"

"Yes," answered Mussolini. "Stalin is a very great man. Only a great man could take such a big country with so many different people and accomplish so much."

Commander Bellini turned the conversation to the Duce's family. He asked Mussolini if he knew where his wife, Rachele, and the two youngest children were. Mussolini said he thought they were probably somewhere between Milan and Como.

"Why didn't you send them to Switzerland?"

Mussolini shrugged his shoulders. "Respects To Madame?"

Bellini looked at his watch. It was 11 o'clock. He put on his cap and started to leave; Mussolini stopped him at the door.

"Will you do me a great favour?" Mussolini asked haltingly. "Take my respects to the Madame. Tell her I am well."

"Who is the 'Madame'?" asked Bellini.

Mussolini was silent for a moment. "She is Signorina Petacci," he said reluctantly.

When Bellini had gone, Mussolini asked if he could lie down and rest. "My feet are cold," he said, looking down at his muddy boots. "I would like to warm them."

As Mussolini walked toward the bedroom, Buffeli became suspicious of a black object in the Duce's trouser pocket. He felt to see if it was a gun, but Mussolini smiled and pulled out a black leather glass case.

In another few minutes, Mussolini dropped off to sleep.

Clara—From Ben

IN the city hall at Danzoo, Clara Petacci, said back, her thin legs crossed, fling a finger-nail she had broken during the excitement of the capture. She had asked the Partisans for a manicure but they laughed at her.

She was wearing a blue woollen suit under her beaver coat, a green scarf was tied in a turban around her brown hair.

On her breast was a delicate gold locket. In the lower right corner it bore the inscription: "Clara—Io sono te, tu sei me." (Clara—I am you, you are me). It was signed "Ben" and was dated April 4, 1939 (when Mussolini met Clara) and April 4, 1941 (when he gave her the locket).

Clara stood up smiling when Commander Bellini approached her. "Mussolini asked me to bring his respects," Bellini told her. "He is feeling well."

"But why should Mussolini greet me?" Clara asked innocently. "I do not know Mussolini."

"Don't play with me," Bellini said impatiently. "I know who you are." "You will not kill me," she pleaded. "I have done nothing."

Bellini didn't answer.

"All right. Since you know who I am," she said, "please do me one favour. Let me be with him during his last moments of life."

The commander turned to a guard and told him to take Clara to a nearby cottage while he went to get Mussolini.

The Duce was sleeping when Bellini went to his room. Bellini shook him.

"Get up. I'm taking you to Petacci."

Mussolini sat up, rubbing his eyes.

"I was waiting for this," he said. Clara was at the cottage when Mussolini arrived. They looked at each other as though they were strangers. Then Mussolini said, "Why, Madame, do you choose to share this terrible moment with me?"

"I want it so," Clara answered. And walked into the bedroom. Mussolini followed her and closed the door behind them.

(This is an extract from the book, *Yank—the GI Story of the War*.)

EPILOGUE.—After execution the bodies of Mussolini and Clara Petacci were taken in a furniture van to Milan and dumped in the Piazza Loreto there. For eight hours they lay on the ground while a raging, rejuring mob of 25,000 people spat on them, stabbed them, and fired bullets into them. Then they were suspended by the feet from the roof of a petrol station in the piazza.

Mussolini was later buried in a pauper's grave in Milan. The body has since vanished. Unknown men opened the grave by night and took Mussolini away.

"Candidus" Says . . . Treat The Empire As A Business Concern

SPEAKING before the Trades Union Congress at Stockport on Wednesday, Mr Ernest Bevin had the temerity to suggest that he is in favour of an Empire Customs Union. He hastened to add, of course, that he was merely expressing his own opinion, and not that of the Cabinet!

If the plea for Imperial Preference, made many years ago by men of vision, had been heeded, Great Britain would not be in her present sorry plight, which is causing want, misery and chaos today.

It is tragically ironic that the present Government in its extremity should remember that there is something to be said for the old adage—"United we stand; divided we fall."

The specious promises and grandiose schemes have evaporated into thin air, and that tiny little Island Home of our race is beset with difficulties never before even visualised. The tremendous sacrifices which have saved the world seem to have been in vain, and the professional tub-thumping politicians are now recoiling against the fruits of their own crass stupidity. And out of it all comes a little voice crying in the wilderness, faintly bleating that perhaps an Empire Customs Union would help.

IN rosy times, there was but little practical guidance in welding the Empire together. Indeed, it is not an exaggeration to say that because of that lack of guidance, the Empire today is being shaken to its very foundations.

Would any properly run commercial concern, with headquarters, for example, in London, and possessing branches throughout the world, fail to do all in its power to assist those branches to prosper? Would its very existence not depend upon the interchange of ideas and materials between the parent body and the branches? The very fundamentals of co-operation have been ignored, almost to the extent of national suicide, and today we see the disconnected members of what should be a cohesive whole endeavouring to extricate themselves from the morass which they themselves have created.

Before the war, even Hong-kong had some modest form of Imperial Preference, but that has all gone by the board. Why?

The people of Great Britain have for centuries been fond of the words *spunk and guts*. Today they seem to lack either. Pity is useless, and there does, and always has existed, a very curious complex—a self-pitying complex.

BEVIN'S suggestion about an Empire Customs Union is the first little ray of hope, but

it must become not merely a suggestion, but the actuating force which can yet galvanise British interests into one cohesive whole throughout the remaining realms of the Empire. At the present moment, the sinister gleam of gold dollars is apt to cloud the vision—to rise up as a necessary evil which cannot be controlled. It can be controlled and mastered if we unite as an Empire against it. What more reasonable than that the United States should join the British Commonwealth of Nations insofar as free and unrestricted trade is concerned? America may have all the world's gold today, but of what use is it if the peoples who speak the same tongue—who have so much in common—are to be slowly but surely strangled economically?

Campaign Against Kala-azar

The American Friends Service Committee said recently it would intensify its campaign in Honan Province against kala-azar, a disease which kills 96 percent of its victims.

The Committee said that an experimental mission working in the province for the past year reported that more than 90 percent of the 3,000 victims treated had been cured.

The disease, which attacks chiefly children between six and 12 years old, is transmitted by the bite of a sandfly, and has one of the highest mortality rates in China. It emaciates its victims rapidly, produces skin and intestinal ulcers and causes cancer in the advanced stages.

Dr Charles K. McDonald, head of the mission, reported that 12 men working in four mobile units were working along the Yellow River to clear the area of the disease. The victims are given a daily intravenous injection of a drug called "meostam" for a 12-day period.

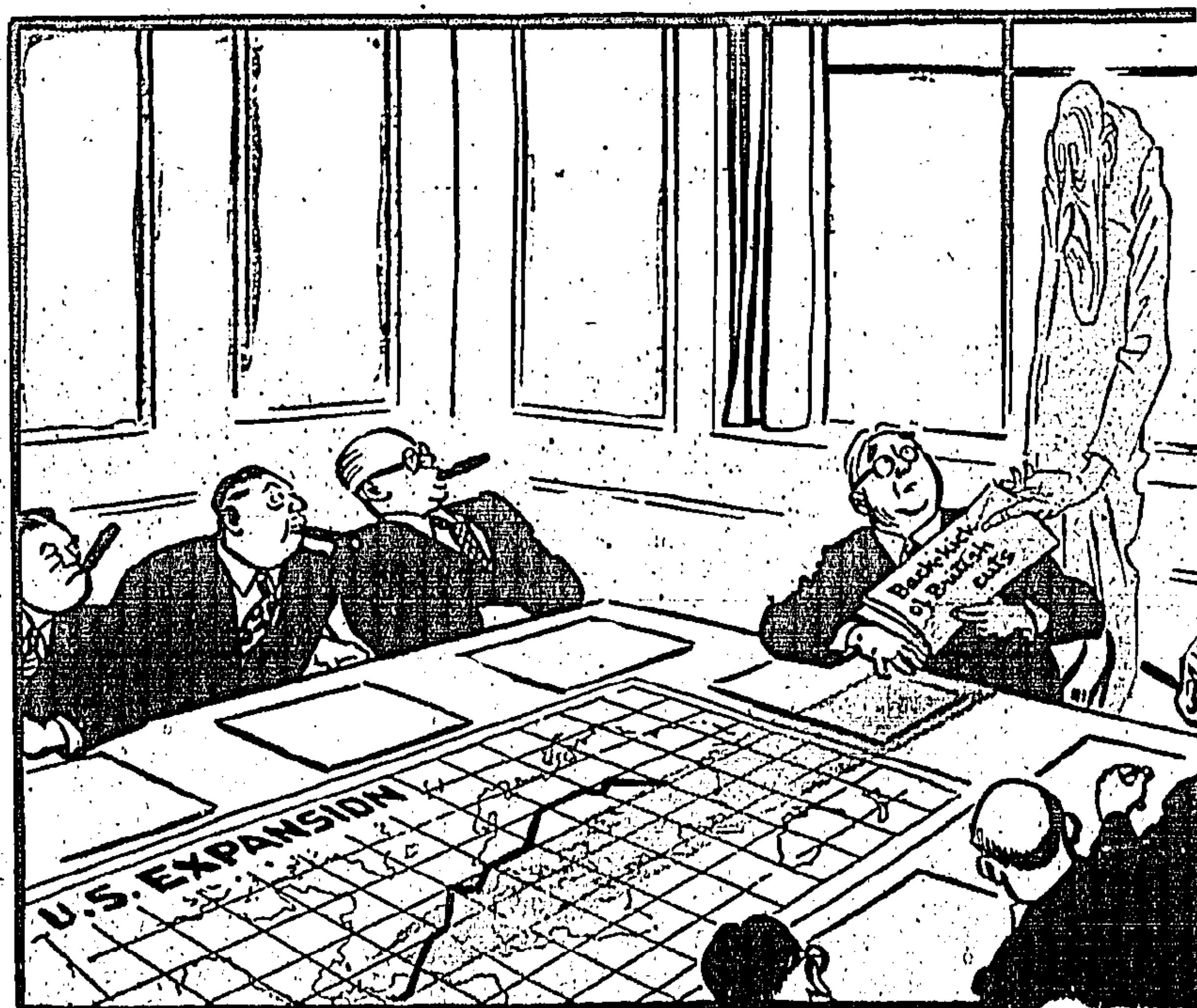
"Considerable progress was made, though the campaign will have to be continued for some time before the full dividends of the work can be received," Dr McDonald's report said.

The Committee announced that on the basis of the report it had decided to carry on its work with clearing the disease under control in certain areas, so that the hospitals in those areas will be able to hold the disease in check themselves.—United Press.

Secret Weapon Bluff

"WHY did you say in your last speech that Germany would win the war with new secret weapons?" asked Buffeli. "Germany has no new secret weapons," Mussolini confessed. "Only the V1 and V2."

"You mean it was just a bluff?"



AUSTRITY CALLS ON THE U.S.A.

By Low



IN 1887 the Empire celebrated the Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria. In the same year the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company was incorporated by an Act of the Parliament of Canada.

The company was born in an age of peace and growing prosperity. The world was then on the threshold of great technical and scientific achievement but no one visualized the turbulent times of war and economic stress which lay ahead. The sixty years which have elapsed have witnessed severely testing times for any life insurance institution but, in its Diamond Jubilee Year, the Manufacturers Life looks back upon an unbroken record of growth and increasing financial strength.

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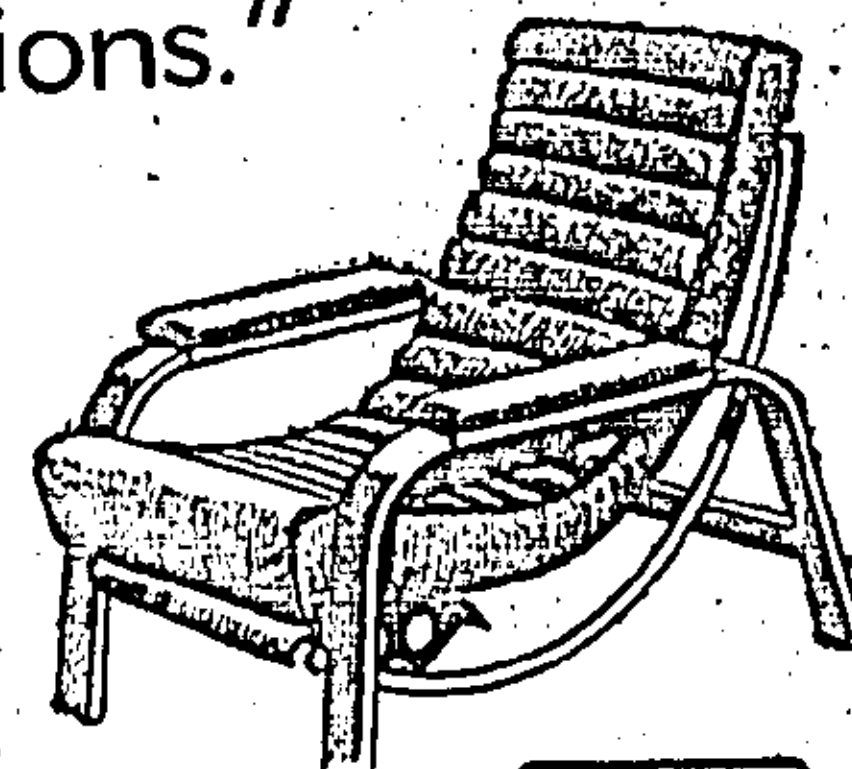
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FOREIGNERS' UNIVERSITY

Students from 30 nations are studying at the "Foreigners' University of Perugia" in Italy this year.

The 600-year-old university each year throws open its facilities during the summer to foreigners who wish to study language, history, social customs, literature and Italian political and economic culture.

Last year the summer university had only 120 students, but this year enrolment has leapt to 642. In order of their numbers, leading student groups are Hungarian, American, English, Czechoslovakian, Swiss and Danish.

The university goes outside its own faculty to concentrate Italy's best teachers at the university for the summer courses—Associated Press.

SPORTS FEATURES



Peter Kane Stages Great Comeback

(By JOHN SHIPTON)

Peter Kane has crossed gloves with many fighters since that day well before the war when Joe Curran, the little fellow from Liverpool, put him down for a count of nine in the first round. I can remember it as vividly as I recall his fight the other day with Dado Marino, America's flyweight champion and official challenger for the world title.

Kane has got his feet on the ladder to fame, but that first round punch to the body from Curran at the Bath's Hall, Warrington, seemed to have knocked him from it. Kane, however, fought back and the big-eyed boy from Golborne, near Wigan, went on to win the world's title only to lose it again at Glasgow on October 13, 1937, when he was battered to defeat by Benny Lynch.

Kane was then only eighteen years old. Now more than a decade later he has the chance of winning another world title for Britain.

What a difference there is between Kane as a fighter and the man who is now a manager. He has a finger injury with the Kane now managed by undefeated British featherweight champion, Neil Featherstone.

In his comeback campaign, Peter has beaten Théo Medina, then holder of the European bantam title, Dado Marino, and such good boys as Ron Blawie, Jackie Hughes, Jean Jones, Norman Lewis, Tommy Madine, "Bunty" Doran, Len Coffin, Joe Cornelius, and Albert Brandt. I hope and believe that Kane, with maestro Tarleton behind him, will eventually fight Manuel Ortiz, Medina, Paterson, or Lewis.

Kane will have no complaints, as witness his letter to colleague Henry Rose, who had criticised him after his defeat by Benny Lynch. "I have always been one of your most faithful readers and have been interested in your criticism of Peter Kane. I do not consider that you do him an injustice. I am sure that there is more than a hint of truth in what you say. I want to thank you most sincerely for what I consider helpful advice."

A boy who can write like that is not in much danger of getting that large-sized hat and with the greatest boxing facilities in the world behind him there is no telling to what heights he may rise.

Good luck, Peter, in your uphill climb to the world crown!

300 Days To Build Stadium

Three of London's most popular sports rendezvous will provide the chief arenas when the Olympic Games are held in Britain from July 29 to August 14 next year.

Wembley Stadium, the scene of the pagentry with which the Games are opened and closed and here will be staged the track events, finals of the field games and the start and ending of the long-distance races.

Wembley Stadium, built 24 years ago at a cost of three-quarters of a million pounds as part of the home of the great British Empire Exhibition, took 300 working days to complete. The magnitude of the task can be judged from these figures: Earth removed, 250,000 tons; concrete used, 25,000 tons; structural steel used, 1,500 tons; rivets used, 500,000. The stands were subjected to the severest tests for stability. A battalion of soldiers and hundreds of workmen marked time on the terraces to test their strength and ability to take one end is the biggest single-span precast concrete in the world. Its seating capacity is 10,000, and it is used for swimming, skating, hockey, boxing, indoor (lawn) tennis, and table tennis. The Pool has a unique illumination and was the first in Britain to introduce artificial waves.

The Telegraph's Athletic Expert Asks

IS THE DECATHLON A REAL TEST OF SKILL?

(By RECORDER)

The Greeks, who started the Olympic Games, first thought of holding an all-round championship. The Greek Olympic Pentathlon consisted of running, jumping, disc and spear throwing, and wrestling.

With the birth of a new Olympic era in 1896 the pentathlon was yet to be in abeyance for a decade. It was re-introduced at the Centenary Games at Athens in 1906 when the winner was H. Mellander of Sweden.

Wrestling was discarded. Instead, two runs were introduced—the 200 metres and the 1,500 metres. The other events remained those that the Greeks had thought of originally. Swedish H. Mellander proceeded to place first in four of them and second in the fifth event.

There was considerable dissatisfaction with the Pentathlon as a test of all-round physical fitness. After much Olympian argument a new event was introduced to supplant it, the Decathlon in the interim remaining on the Olympic programme until 1924.

I am in agreement with the opponents of the Pentathlon as a test of all-round athletic skill and physical fitness. I go further by protesting the Decathlon as such.

Let us first examine the Pentathlon. The 200 metres run and the long jump are strictly allied events. There are few long jumpers who can't run the metric furlong in events and few men who run a good metric furlong who can't jump 22 or 23 feet.

Similarly a good disc thrower is nearly always a good javelin thrower. The ludicrous situation arises in the Pentathlon where in the sprinter-long jumper meets the disc and javelin thrower with the deciding event a 1,500 metres race at a pace that many a schoolboy can better.

THE DECATHLON

So much for the Pentathlon as a deciding competition for the all-rounder. Let us now consider the Decathlon. The events are the 100, 400 and 1,500-metre runs, the 110 metres high hurdles, the high jump, long jump and pole vault, the shot put, disc and javelin throws.

Here we normally find the better-than-average sprinter good for high points in the 100 metres and the long jump, and for fairly high points in the 400 metres and high hurdles.

If a man's best event is the high jump, he is likely to be a good long jumper, hurdler and pole-vaulter as well.

The third type of decathlon competitor is the behemoth with a bit of spring in his legs. He does well in the weight events and averages in the jumps, finally winds up the second day on the verge of heart failure after the 1,500 metres run.

Let us here examine the famed Decathlons of the modern Olympic era and see what they have done. Much is said of Jim Thorpe, the American Indian who, legend has it, won the event the first time it was held at Stockholm in 1912. For some odd reason he was disqualified—later became a professional footballer and baseball player—and H. Lovland of Norway is listed as the winner in the official record.

GENUINE ALL-ROUNDER

Thorpe, we are told by a painstaking mathematician who has reassessed his points at Stockholm on the scoring system adopted at Berlin in 1936, could not have finished anywhere better than eighth had he competed against the cream of the crop 24 years later. He was, however, a genuine all-rounder. I doubt though that he would have figured at all in big-time collegiate conference competition in the United States. He wasn't good enough in a single event to win at Stockholm even with the relatively poor standards that existed circa 1912.

The first great modern Decathlete was not Jim Thorpe. The honour is more deserved by Harold Osborne of the University of Illinois, last heard of as an osteopath in Philadelphia. Osborne first came into athletic prominence when he set a new world record for the high jump in 1924, clearing 6 feet 8 1/2 inches. He was the perfecter of the Western Roll, one of the two principal high jumping styles in use today. Osborne was an average weight man. He could beat anyone in Hongkong to-day, but a 37 feet 6 inches performance in the shot put puts him nowhere near competition where the boys are putting the iron ball out to 50 feet and beyond. At the Western

Conference (Big Nine) Championships in the United States this year fifth place in the shot was taken at two inches short of 51 feet. Osborne was relatively poor too in the disc and javelin, an average performer as well in the pole vault. He was a little better-than-average in the other six events as well, excepting the high jump.

Still, he scored nicely in every event and had no weak link toward the setting of the first Decathlon world record. He was an all-rounder of the type best exemplified by his successor to the Olympic Decathlon title four years later, Paavo Yrjölä of Finland.

AKILLES JARVINEN

Four years after Amsterdam, at Los Angeles, Finland put into the field an even greater all-rounder than Yrjölä. This was Akilles Jarvinen, later to be killed in the war with the Soviet, brother of Matti, once the world record holder in the javelin throw, and son of another member of the family who had won the disc throw (Greek Style) at Athens in 1906.

Akilles Jarvinen was a crack-jack all-rounder, better than Yrjölä or Osborne. At Los Angeles, he met someone who, if not better, scored more points.

His conqueror was James Bausch, the University of Kansas football player. Bausch was an amazing mountain of a man who, not surprisingly for the way American football-playing giants are trained for agility, also had spring.

Akilles was, of course, better than James Bausch in the opening event, the 100 metres sprint. Bausch didn't trail very badly. They were even in the long jump. Akilles was the stream-lined athlete, Bausch was just plain spring. They were a little below the 23 feet mark. Then came the shot put. The stream-lined Akilles put it out to some 44 feet, a good average standard. Jimmy Bausch heaved the shot out beyond 50 feet. Akilles was a good few inches better than Jimmy in the high jump, where Bausch could just crawl over 5 feet 7 inches. Akilles then left Bausch far behind in the 400 metres.

THE AMAZING KANSAN

On the second day, Akilles started catching up on Bausch by leading him in the hurdles. It was a gruelling race for Jimmy. Then Akilles was finished. Jimmy proceeded to hurl the disc out to 140 feet, amazed all but his native Kansans by clearing 13 feet in the pole vault, then hurled the javelin out to over 200 feet. Akilles was good in all three events, 20 feet behind in the throws, six inches below in the pole vault. The point margin was, at this stage, terrifically in favour of the Kansan.

In the last event Akilles left the Kansan a good half-lap in the rear in the 1,500 metres run. The margin that Bausch had won in the weight events and in the pole vault, allied to some extent, made all the difference. In short, Bausch was better in four events, Akilles in six. The point system gave Bausch the day.

Four years later the Mountain State of Colorado produced a greater all-rounder even than Akilles. This was Glen Morris.

later to star for many years as a Tarzan second only to Johnny Weissmuller.

Morris's strength did not lie in any one individual event. He was behind Bausch in the throws and he pole vault, about even in the long jump. He was, however, an all-rounder with strength in two events in which most decathlons fail. He was good for 49.4 seconds in the 400 metres and for 4:33.2 in the 1,500 metres. He scored heavily also in the high hurdles, timber-topping it in 14.9. He put the shot further than 46 feet, threw the disc further than 140 feet and the javelin further than 178 feet. He was a little over even in the sprint. He cleared 6 feet 1 inch in the high jump.

Ten years have passed since Morris and his peer is yet to be found. The secret of his success may well have lain in the fact that he concentrated on two events where most Decathlons fail, the 400 metres and the 1,500 metres. He perfected his style on the hurdles.

In 1939 another behemoth made his appearance who looked likely to surpass Morris. He was certainly a better weight man than Bausch, a better jumper than Osborne or Morris. Michigan's negro star, Big Bill Watson, was a sure-fire bet for the decathlon record. Yes—but for one point that had been overlooked. He couldn't vault very high and dropped a good 400 points. The 1,500

AUSTRALIA SENDS STRONG RUGBY SIDE TO BRITAIN

(By ARCHIE QUICK)

What is probably the most strenuous sports tour ever arranged will be undertaken by the Australian Rugby Union side in England between September and next January. In 15 weeks they will play 30 matches in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, jumping with delighted abandon from Aberdeen and Dublin to Twickenham.

The party includes 22 players from New South Wales, stronghold of the game, seven from Queensland and one from Victoria.

The average age of the backs is 22 and the forwards 25. Oldest member is George Cooke at 35. He has played in International Rugby for 15 years, and if he is capped in England he will join only five other Australians who have played against New Zealand, South Africa and the Home Counties.

The youngest player is Winning, at 19; and there are four others only 20 years of age, so it is a young, and I am told particularly formidable side in both strength and skill.

The forwards average 14 st 5 lbs in weight and the backs 11 st 10 lbs.

SURPRISE OMISSIONS

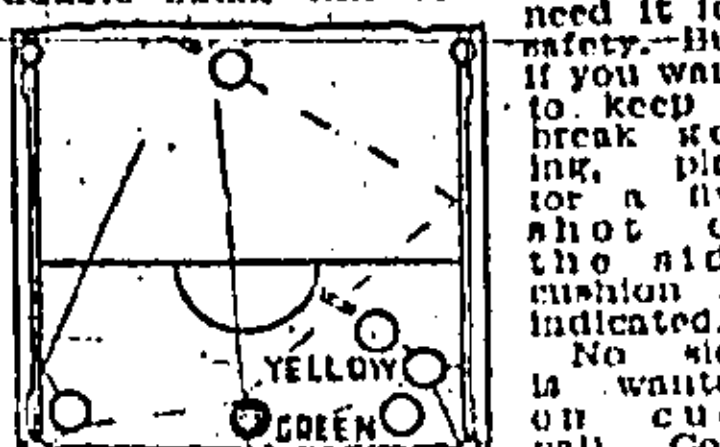
Two surprising omissions are Forster, the New South Wales hooker, whom the All Blacks thought the best they had met and Cornford, another NSW forward.

The captain is Bill McLean of Queensland, a forward of the pack which was responsible for the All Blacks' defeat by 129 in the first game between the countries.

Australia learnt many lessons in the games with New Zealand whose captain, Allen, said the

Arthur Peall says:

WITH red and white near bank place a fraction of an inch. Watch this carefully and you will soon master this clever stroke to be able to score both caution and in-lift at strength to leave cue-ball in hand and red and white out of hand.



Snooker shot on right is typical of leaves which can be troublesome if you do not look a stroke ahead. Pocketing yellow in easy, but it is not so easy to run cue-ball through to leave perfect position on green for your next stroke, which you should think about when pocketing yellow.

metres also tired him. He finished a good few hundred points behind Morris's Olympic record.

MUCH BETTER TEST

Thus the Decathlon remains today a test of all-round athletic fitness and skill in which the sprinter-long jumper and the weight man hold an initial advantage, often big enough to put the genuine all-rounder out of the running.

I doubt its efficacy as a real test. Recently the United States Army thought up something better for testing potential officer material. To enter the United Military Academy at West Point today the candidate must pass a physical test—I consider a better test of all-round fitness than the Pentathlon or the Decathlon.

A prospective West Pointer has to be able to perform the following feats of agility and physical fitness—jump vertically 17 inches, long jump 6 feet 9 inches from a standing position, do 20 feet 6 inches in the running broad jump, do the 50 yard dash in under 8.7 seconds, and the 300 yards run in under 46.7 seconds, do 16 push-ups, high jump 4 feet 6 inches, do 20 sit-ups in 30 seconds, throw a golf ball 140 feet, a basketball 65 feet and a medicine ball 33 feet, and finally climb a rope 10 feet 6 inches long in seven seconds.

If a performance just managing this would count as nil and the world record in each one of these events at 100 or 1,000 with intermediate performances scaled, we would be well on our way, I think, to having a Decathlon that is a genuine test of the all-rounder.

Portrait of Mr Jack C. Crump

Britain's Olympics Team Is His Responsibility

(By ROY MOOR)

The British Amateur Athletic Board, controlling body of athletics in Britain, has delegated to Mr Jack C. Crump, one of their southern members, chief responsibility for building the strongest possible team to represent Britain at the Olympic Games in London next year.

Jack Crump was being considered for the appointment as secretary to the Amateur Athletic Association of the British Isles in succession to Mr. E. J. Holt, who has resigned the post in view of his being nominated secretary to the International Amateur Athletic Federation, but wisely, I think, it has been agreed that Mr Crump can best serve his country's interests by concentrating upon the supervision of Britain's Olympic team building plan.

Forty years of age, Crump is the youngest manager to take charge of a British Olympic Games athletics team. A breakdown in health prevented his competing very much in sport as a youngster so he turned his enthusiasm for track and field events to organising competitions, and before he was twenty years of age he had held several executive positions with junior clubs in the Surrey area. His first big appointment was with the London Vidarians Club, who, when he was 21, elected him a member of the Surrey County Athletics Association. Within three years he was made championship secretary of the county, which meant his organising all the leading title events within the Surrey area. Two years later he was elected secretary of the Surrey Association, an appointment which enabled him to be a member of the National Administrative Council.

TEAM BECAME STRONGEST

Due to the main to Crump's enthusiasm for his job in the Surrey zone, the county's track and cross-country running team became the strongest in England. Three successive years found Surrey the champion county both at winter and summer athletics.

For his notable work in this respect, Crump was nominated the chief assistant to Mr Arthur Turk, England's team manager at the 1934 Empire Games in London. The Olympics at Berlin two years later saw Crump again second in command to Arthur Turk, and when in 1937 Mr Turk retired as Britain's track team chief, Crump was elected to fill the vacancy, although at the time there was a strong feeling that at 31 years of age he was too young for such a responsible position.

Crump, however, soon confounded his critics. His shrewd understanding and wide knowledge of athletics throughout the country quickly won him popularity. At a Council meeting of the British Association he stressed the importance of Britain taking a more active part in competitions abroad, and won his argument, with the result that Britain sent more athletes to test their ability against international champions than has ever been the case before.

During the years of World War II Crump did not neglect his athletic duties in spite of urgent calls of business. He maintained a regular correspondence with the athletes who were serving with the fighting forces all over the world and at the end of hostilities he was able to assess Britain's strength for competitions without delay. With many of Britain's leading athletes losing their lives in the war, much rebuilding of the national team became necessary, and Crump's lack of finding replacements has been by no means easy. It is unanimously agreed that he has done a splendid job under difficulties in raising Britain's team to its present standard.

third, and I have every confidence that he will produce a very sound team by the time the Olympics come along.

Discussing his Olympic team building plan with me, Mr Crump said, "I am aiming at talent seeking this year and talent development next. It will be impossible for me, of course, to be present at every track meeting throughout the summer, so I have arranged for Area representatives to assist me in my search for likely Olympic runners, jumpers and throwers. Noting Scottish performances for me will be Jimmy Gilbert, the former Scottish International soccer player and hurdler. Sam Hutchinson, president of the Northern Ireland Association, will keep a close watch on athletes in his sector and others who will assist me are Freddie Blackmore, secretary of the British Road Walking Association, Jack McKenna, the Midlands Amateur Athletic Association representative and Mr. J. W. Turner, of the North."

WILL COMPIL REGISTER

"Between us we will compile a national register of performances, and all athletes who attain a standard we have set will be invited to undergo special winter training. The standards required are as follows:—

Hundred yards (91.439 metres) 10.2 secs.; 220 yards (201.17m) 22.5 secs.; 440 yards (402.33m) 50.5 secs.; 880 yards (804.66m) 1 min. 58secs.; one mile (1.61 kms) 4 mins. 25 secs.; 3 miles (4.83 kms) 14 mins. 45 secs.; 120 yards hurdles (109.72 m) 15.6 secs.; 440 yards hurdles (402.33m) 57 secs.; two miles steeplechase (3.22kms) 10 mins. 30 secs.; long jump (6.85m); high jump 1.80 m; hop, step and jump 14.62 m; weight 13.11m; discus 30.62 m; hammer 42.67 m; javelin 65 m.

"We will select our marathon running team after our national championships in July this year, for this event more than any other requires concentrated training over a long period, and I am of the opinion that it is much more satisfactory for the athlete concerned to know well in advance whether or not he will be required for the world championship race. I would like to add that in Jack Holden, I think we have a candidate who should have a good chance of success in the Olympic marathon. The chosen marathoners will be specially coached by Britain's ex-marathon champions Harry Payne, Dundie McLeod Wright and Squire Yarrow."

"Walkers for the Olympic long distance road race will also be selected before the end of this year and their training will be supervised by Harold Whitlock, who won the event for Britain when the Olympics were last held, in 1936 at Berlin, and A.H.C. Pope, the former British title-holder who is still the holder of several world walking records."

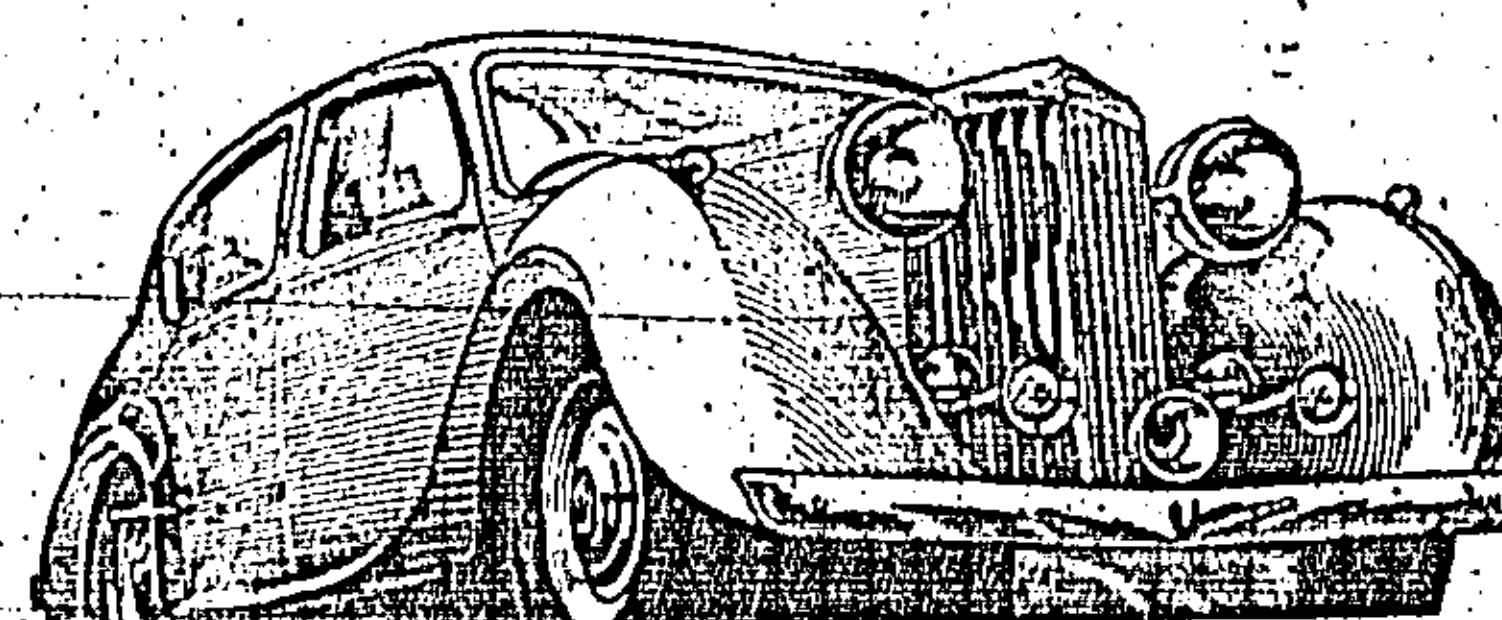
"As Britain is to provide all the officials for the athletic events with the exception of the walking races, the country is to be combed also for the best judges and stewards. They, too, will go into special training. Experimental groups of judges will be thoroughly tested at championship meetings this summer."

Manager of a publishing company, Mr Crump's work as Britain's athletic team manager is done in his spare time and in an honorary capacity.



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SPORTING SAM



By Reg. Wootton



The Guilds Of The City of London: No. 8

THE VINTNERS—THE COMPANY WITH THE SWAN WARDEN

By BARRY PEAK

THE Vintners' Company was associated first with the wine trade many centuries ago. It is recorded in Trevelyan's "History of England" that in 1042, the wine merchants of Rouen had a wharf at the mouth of the Wall Brook, London, known now as Barge Yard. Although records, dated 1205, refer to the Company as a corporate body, there are many indications that the foundation of the Guild was at least 200 years earlier.

The exclusive privilege of trading Gascony wines in London was first granted to the Mystery of Vintners in 1363 by Edward III, and this Charter gave a monopoly to the Company. Only those enfranchised by the craft were allowed to trade in wines imported from Gascony, and Gascons were forbidden to sell wine except by the tun or pipe.

"The Vintry" was, and indeed still is, above London Bridge where all the wines which came to London were unloaded.

The Company was also granted the right to search all taverns and observe that prices and the various ordinances were adhered to; this was carried out by four members elected annually.

TWO CLASSES

THE Vintners were called the Merchant Wine-Turners of Gascony and were divided into two classes—the Vinetarii and the Tabernarii. The Vinetarii imported wine and lived in stately stone mansions near the wine-wharves. The Tabernarii did not appear to have sufficient capital to buy wine in any considerable bulk, a few tuns at a time being all they could afford direct from the importers. To overcome this difficulty they purchased what they needed from the Vinetarii, many of whom were men of considerable wealth and it was quite a common practice for the Vinetarii to stock the cellars of the Tabernarii who had not sufficient funds to buy outright. Thus the Tabernarii were in much the same position as the landlord of a present-day tied public-house.

Even in the early days, the Vintners' Company exercised important powers in connection with both the importation and sale of wines and the licensing of taverns. Today, there are certain wine merchants in the City of London and elsewhere who are described as "Free Vintners." These are members who have been admitted to the Freedom of the Vintners' Company by either "patrimony" or "servitude." When this is the case, it is not necessary or

required to take out an Excise licence.

By 1440 the Company had two Halls. The first Hall was in Stodey's Lane, named after Sir John Stodey, a member of the Fraternity. The second Hall, erected on the same site with the addition of certain landed gifts made by Guy Shuldham, was destroyed in the Great Fire of London in 1666. After the fire, the Company held their meetings at the "Bell Inn" in St. Nicholas Lane, but later moved to the "Fleece" in Cornhill. However, a new Hall was built practically on the old foundations, and was paid for by subscriptions made by the members of the Company and considerable increases in admission fees.

TRADITIONAL BANQUETS

IN normal times famous, traditional banquets are held in the Corporate Halls of the various City Guilds. The most notable banquet of the Vintners is that of the "Swan Feast." It is interesting to record that at the "Swan Feast" held on May 13, 1935, King George VI (then Duke of York) and his brothers honoured the Company by dining with them. Incidentally, the swans that are seen on the upper reaches of the Thames are partly owned by both the Vintners and Dyers' Companies while the King, "Seigneur of the Swans," possesses the remainder. The Vintners' Company has enjoyed the honour of owning a "game" of these Royal birds on the River Thames from time beyond legal memory.

The first record relating to this ancient custom is to be found in the accounts of the Master and Wardens of the Company. These accounts are in the British Museum and are dated 1509. It is the custom of the Company to place the care of their "game" in the hands of the Junior Warden, known as the Swan Warden, and it is his duty to direct the Swan Marker and make provision for the safety of the birds.

An annual Swan Voyage takes place every year on the second Monday in July. At this time the cygnets are about two months old, and the three Swan Markers, of His Majesty the King, the Vintners and Dyers, assemble at Vintry Wharf at a time appointed by the Lord Chamberlain. Then they set off on a week's journey up the River Thames.

SWAN MARKING

DURING this trip young cygnets, other than those owned by the King, are pinioned and marked by the Swan Markers so that when they are returned to the river they may be identified. The Vintners' mark is two necks in the upper mandible and the Dyers' one neck, and all unmarked birds are the property of the "Seigneur of the Swans." Great

care is taken of the swans on the Thames and it is an offence against the law to damage or hurt them in any way. Should there be floods or severe frosts, the birds are housed and taken care of on shore.

There are many quaint and traditional ceremonies in connection with the Guilds of the City of London, and this custom of Swan Marking is considered one of the most beautiful in the legends of London. Not only is the custom carried out with great dignity, but the officials taking part wear the traditional costume. This makes the annual ceremony a picturesque and historic occasion.

Many Livermen of the Company have been Mayors and Lord Mayors of London, and it is interesting to close by recording that among the past members of the Company were the father and grandfather of Geoffrey Chaucer, England's famous poet, and the Rev. Richard Barham, author of the famous "Ingoldsby Legends" and one time Chaplain to the Ancient Mystery of Vintners. In more recent years the Duke of Gloucester, the Earl of Athlone, and Viscount Mountbatten of Burma, have been admitted to the Freedom and Livery of the Company, Honorary Causes. The ceremonies which attended these admissions took place in the Court Room of the Company, now the oldest room in the City of London. It was built in 1491 and survived both the Great Fire of 1666 and World Wars I and II.

Next Week—The Clothworkers

Grille Razor



Until somebody finds how to stop whiskers growing for good, no man will believe in easy shaving. A firm which made the Stalling presentation sword said they would put a razor on the market next month which will revolutionise shaving. It need no soap, no water, no blades, no electricity and no cleaning. It is self-sharpening, self-cleaning, self-cleaning. The razor head is a finely perforated chromium grille (3-1,000ths of an inch deep), about two inches long by one inch. As the razor is rocked over the face, two self-sharpening blades behind the grille cut the whiskers.

PARADISE FOR MOTHERS

By JOHN SHIPTON

SOCIAL welfare experts from all over Britain have been amazed at the result achieved at the Brentwood Recuperative Centre, which has been described as a "Paradise for Mothers."

Situated at Marple, Cheshire, Brentwood is a large house in a pleasant garden in the foothills of Derbyshire's Peak District, which was formerly used to nurse back to health mothers and their children who had suffered during the bombing. Now it is a rest centre for mothers whose many and varied household problems, ill-health, and other worries have led to a breakdown.

It is not an institution, nor even a convalescent home, but a delightful country retreat where a mother can regain the confidence in herself to face the future.

Sponsored by the Community Council of Lancashire and Cheshire, mothers are sent to this "paradise" by voluntary organisations for from six to eight weeks—and even longer if necessary. Money does not matter; if a mother cannot afford to pay, this will not deprive her of the much-needed holiday.

Indeed, the Manchester Corporation has often paid the full cost of

£2.10s. a week for the mother and £1.5s. for the children, but in most cases a mother is expected to pay what she can afford.

Happy Atmosphere

Mothers, on arrival at Brentwood, are met by the warden or matron, Miss Doris Abraham, who knows that relaxation, recreation, and a happy atmosphere are essential in winning back to health the over-anxious mother. Miss Abraham's main worry is lack of accommodation; for the house has room only for about a dozen mothers and up to 30 children.

There are nurseries, in which trained assistants entertain their young charges, sandpits, hundreds of toys, and even a children's dining room, where the chairs, tables, and cutlery are just the right size for toddlers. There are spacious grounds, lovely country walks, with good and plentiful food, with no rationing and cooking problems.

Here is a sample menu: Breakfast—corn flakes and milk, bacon, and fried potatoes, toast and marmalade, tea, Mid-morning—tea and bread, and butter, Lunch—roast beef, Yorkshire pudding, potatoes, cabbage, rhubarb tart and cream, High tea—Salmon or spam and salad, raspberries and cream, cake, bread and butter, tea. Supper—Tea and biscuits.

Communal Life

Main idea of Brentwood is rest. All a mother is expected to do is to take a small share in the rota of light housework by keeping her own room tidy, making her bed, and personal washing in the well-equipped laundry. There is no cooking, but they can attend cookery classes given by Mrs Violet Lambert, whose expert advice is eagerly sought by the mothers anxious to surprise their husbands and families when they return home.

Best of all the mothers like the communal life. They dance in the lounge, have sing-songs, entertain their husbands and older children, and they can even make visits to their own homes during their holiday—just to make sure everything is alright.

They can even go to the local cinema. Indeed, there are no restrictions for Brentwood, is completely un-institutional. It is a new and most successful experiment in social welfare, where children are encouraged to develop good social habits and mothers are assisted to solve the problems of child and household management.

All without exception leave Brentwood restored in health with a greater knowledge and great faith in future.

WAS IT AN APE—OR LONG LOST UNCLE WILLIE?

By DAN L. THRAPP
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

WELL, was it an ape or long-lost prehistoric Uncle Willie?

Sixty of the world's most competent anthropologists decided, at Nairobi's recent Pan-African Congress, that fossil skulls and bones found in South Africa were closely related to the evolutionary main stem from which came man. They announced that it was one of the most sensational paleontological discoveries ever made, because it pushed back the origin of man millions of years into the past.

Hardly had their reports been received before equally noted anthropologists cast doubts upon their decisions. Most prominent spokesman was Dr Frederick Wood Jones, author of many books on science and especially on anatomy and human evolution. Dr. Jones, of the Royal College of Surgeons,

roundly pooh-poohed the African discoveries.

"It can be asserted with every possible assurance that all (of these fossils) are apes," he cried, "and that they throw no light whatever on the primitive forms that were ancestral to man."

"Dr Jones has never even seen the fossils," answered Prof. W. E. Le Gros Clark, who teaches anatomy at Oxford University and who attended the African conference. "He makes his deductions from photographs—not a very scientific approach."

Dr Jones recalled that in his first publication on "The Ancestry of Man" in 1918, he had shown that a difference in structure of the upper jaw distinguished man from all other primates—monkeys, apes, baboons, and so on.

This difference was the absence, in man, of a bone called "pre-

maxilla," and he showed it was present in every other type of primate. He also showed, through his own research, that it not only did not appear in fully developed humans, but was absent from every stage of pre-birth, as well.

This showed, he said, that it was a "specific human character," which meant that it was so typical that it could be used to identify a human character from any other sort of primate. He even went so far as to say "that from its very precious ontogenetic development it might be presumed to be a very early phylogenetic acquisition, which meant that it developed so far back in human evolution as to leave no trace during one's lifetime from conception to death."

What happens in humans that doesn't happen in other primates, he said, was that the bone of the

(Continued on Page 10)

Are You Sure?

Answers on Page 10

1. Which white notes on a piano have no black notes between them?

2. Where ignorance is bliss, 'Tis folly to be wise.

3. What was the "mark of Cain"?

4. Why are these judges differently dressed?



5. If a runner in the 100 yards were purred he would be—

Determined to win the prize, short-winded, a bad loser, bundy?

6. The biggest hole ever made by man is said to be at—

Nagasaki, Pittsburg, Wentworth Woodhouse, Kimberley, Hindhead?

7. Can you add the surnames to these initials of England v. Australia Test match captains—J.W.H.T., A.P.F., R.E.S., W.R.?

8. Which of these composers was too deaf to hear his last compositions—

Bach, Beethoven, Wagner, Schumann?

9. A mahlstick would be useful for—

Painting, digging-up-the-street, sitting-on, handing-over in a relay race?

Infantile Paralysis Research

A doctor who, as a major in the R.A.M.C., helped to counteract infantile paralysis among Allied troops in Italy, has been appointed by the Lancashire Council to investigate the present incidence of the disease at home.

He is Dr F. W. Bunting, of St. Helens, an assistant medical officer of the County Council.

VIGNETTES OF LIFE

"The Motor Trip"
By KEMP STARRETT



Chinese Metals Help To Build Up U.S. Stockpiles

Chinese tin, antimony and tungsten are going into strategic reserves of these metals being built up by the United States, says Associated Press. Through the Bureau of Federal Supply in the Treasury Department, the Army and Navy Munitions Board is drawing these materials from worldwide sources.

Size of the stockpiles and just what nations are contributing to them were not disclosed.

China, however, was stated to be among the countries making such shipments.

These three strategic materials are proving to be the means whereby China is liquidating some of her financial obligations to the United States.

Export-Import Bank loans to China, totalling US\$70,000,000 were made against future Chinese metal shipments to the United States and are known as "metal loans." Made in 1940, the loans mature next year and have been "serviced" to date by the Export-Import Bank in London. Reports that all Chinese tungsten is going to Russia as a result of higher Russian cash bids for the metal were refuted in Washington.

"The details of these Sino-Russian agreements have never been made public, but doubtless the reports that Russians are getting the major portion of Chinese-produced metals spring from these barter agreements."

Potatoes Used To Feed Livestock

Swiss food control authorities have released potatoes, apples and pears for use as livestock feed. The measure was adopted to save hay for winter feeding of cattle. In some drought-stricken areas, green feed-stuff became scarce, and farmers began feeding new-mown hay—Associated Press.

WAS IT AN APE?

(Continued from Page 9)

upper jaw grows forward and covers up the premaxilla bone. This striking fact appears to have been completely overlooked in assigning the rank of "man-apes" to the African fossils," he said.

Prof. Clark thought this was making a mountain out of a molehill. He pointed to the numerous "morphological similarities in skull, dentition and limbs" to human forms.

"Dr. Jones assumes that the absence of the premaxilla must be a very ancient development," said Prof. Clark in an interview. There is not one shred of evidence to support such a view.

"Just because there is no premaxilla in modern man, there is no reason to suppose there never has been one in all his long period of evolution."

"I, as well as other scientists, have taken this feature into account. I have found traces of the premaxilla in modern skulls and no have numerous other investigators, including Gregory and other Americans who have published papers on it. Dr. Ashley Montagu wrote quite a paper on the subject."

"The point came up at Nairobi, and the consensus seemed to be the objection that the presence of the premaxilla precluded acceptance of these very valuable finds as what they are, was generally rejected."

"Since so many of us came to the same conclusion after detailed study of the skull itself, there must be something to it," Prof. Clark said. "You can't fool all the scientists all the time, you know."

"It seems that there can be no doubt that these creatures were very closely related to the ancestors of man."

"I'm sticking to my point," muttered Dr. Jones over the telephone. "It seems such a silly little point," said Prof. Clark.

ARE YOU SURE? ANSWERS

Questions from Page 9

1. B and C; 2. E and F; 3. Thomas Gray (Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College); 4. The mark which God put upon Cain for killing his brother Abel; 5. (a) Worm when sitting on the Bench; (b) Full dress for ceremonial occasion; 6. Short-winded; 7. Kimberley; 8. Diamond Mine; 9. Douglas Chapman; 10. Wyalit; 11. Hammond; 12. Beethoven; 13. Painting. It is used to steady an artist's hand.

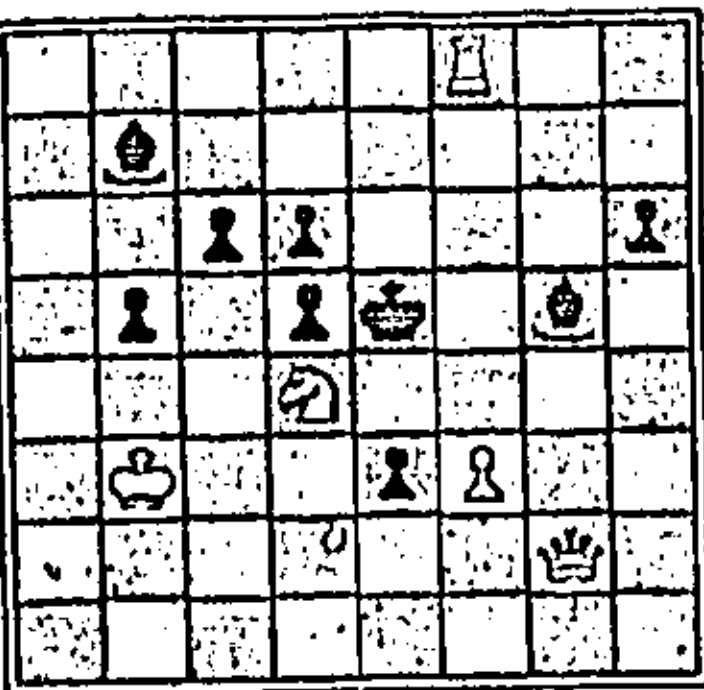
CROSSWORD SOLUTION

Solution of yesterday's puzzle: Across: 1, Dairy-maid; 7, Occasion; 9, Wrestling; 10, Hoist; 13, Adaptation; 15, Nero; 16, Fan; 19, Granite; 20, Hens; 21, Down; 22, Low; 23, Spruce; 24, Mews; 25, Cup.

Down: 1 and 20 Across, Down and out; 2, Acid; 3, Iceberg; 4, Rash; 5, Militant; 6, Dago; 8, Stoppage; 11, Simile; 12, Tom-tom; 14, Mornie; 17, Mews; 18, Cup.

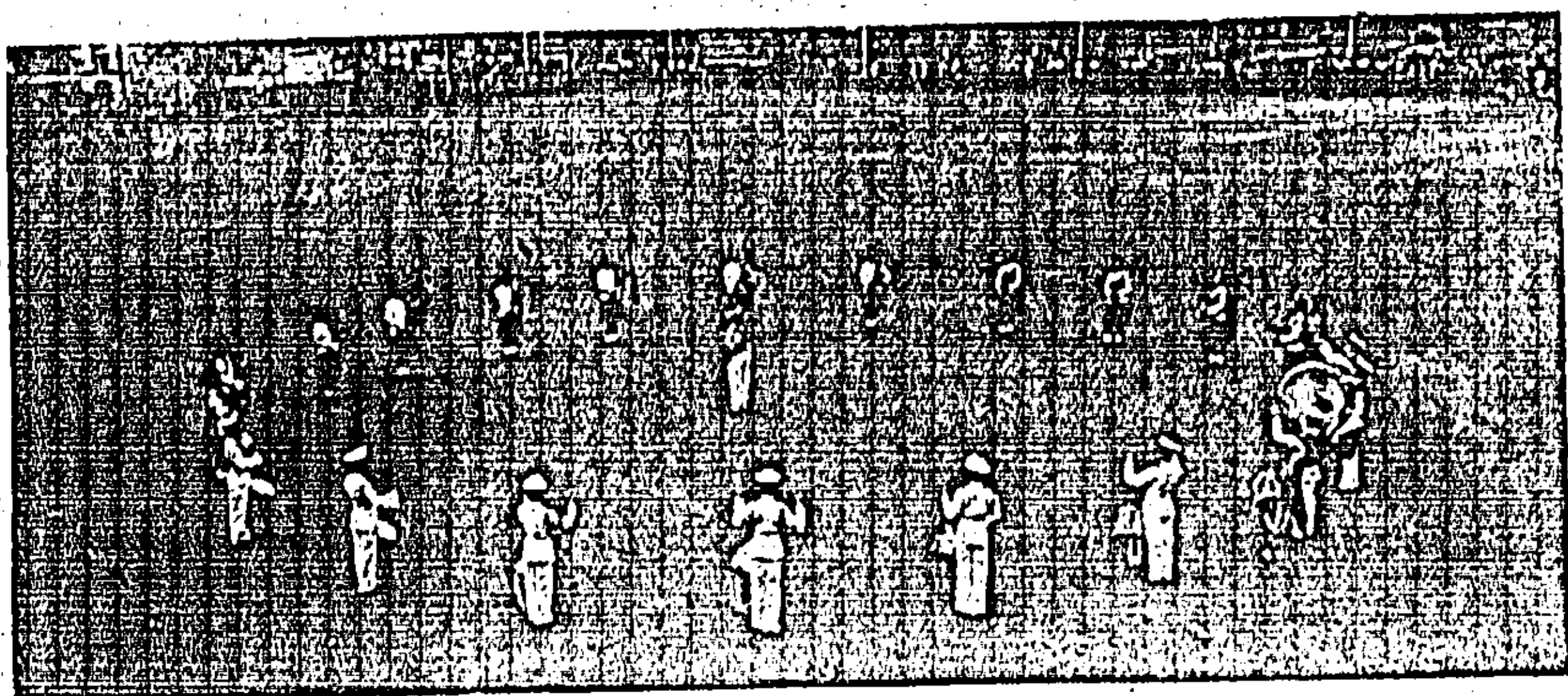
CHESS PROBLEM

By J. PACIT
Black, 9 pieces.

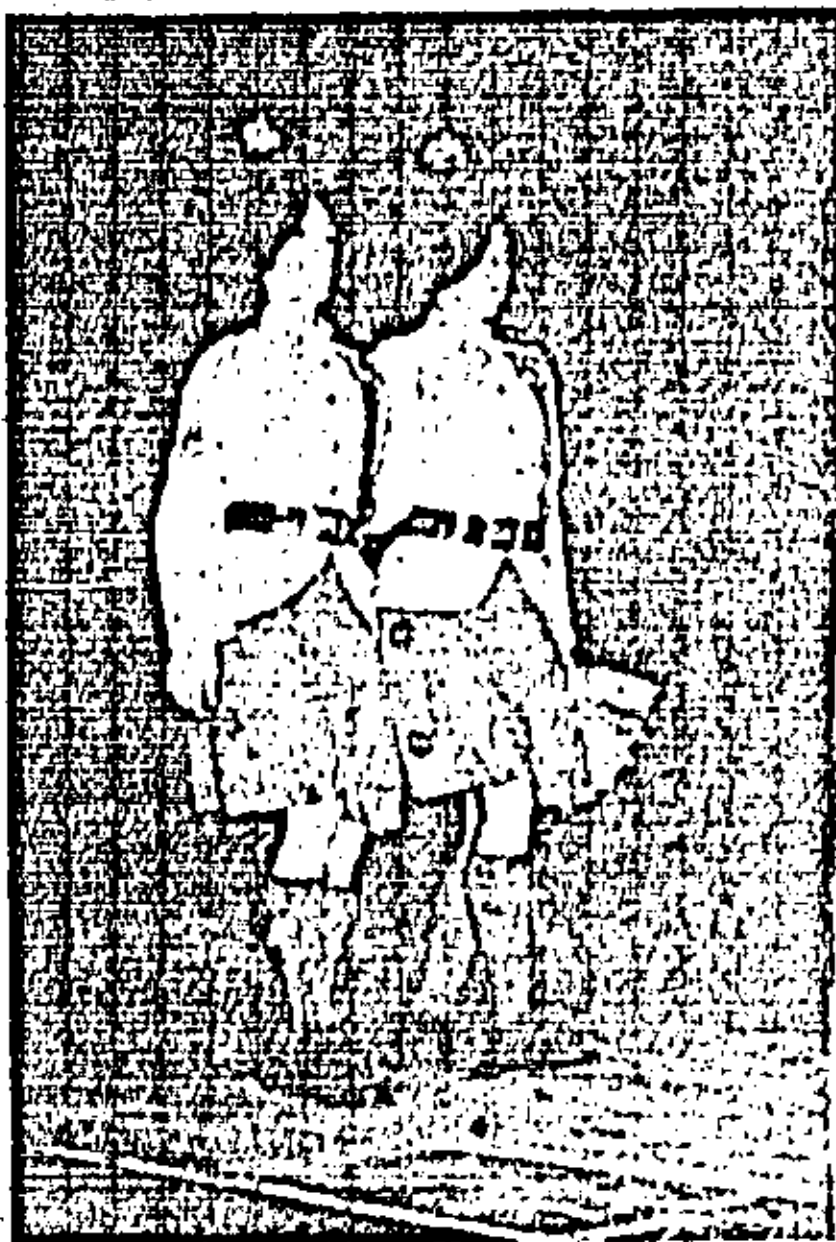


White, 5 pieces.
White to play and mate in three.
Solution to yesterday's problem:
1. K-K8; 2. B-B7; 3. K-K8; 4. B-B7; 5. K-K8; 6. B-B7; 7. K-K8; 8. B-B7; 9. K-K8; 10. B-B7; 11. K-K8; 12. B-B7; 13. K-K8; 14. B-B7; 15. K-K8; 16. B-B7; 17. K-K8; 18. B-B7; 19. K-K8; 20. B-B7; 21. K-K8; 22. B-B7; 23. K-K8; 24. B-B7; 25. K-K8; 26. B-B7; 27. K-K8; 28. B-B7; 29. K-K8; 30. B-B7; 31. K-K8; 32. B-B7; 33. K-K8; 34. B-B7; 35. K-K8; 36. B-B7; 37. K-K8; 38. B-B7; 39. K-K8; 40. B-B7; 41. K-K8; 42. B-B7; 43. K-K8; 44. B-B7; 45. K-K8; 46. B-B7; 47. K-K8; 48. B-B7; 49. K-K8; 50. B-B7; 51. K-K8; 52. B-B7; 53. K-K8; 54. B-B7; 55. K-K8; 56. B-B7; 57. K-K8; 58. B-B7; 59. K-K8; 60. B-B7; 61. K-K8; 62. B-B7; 63. K-K8; 64. B-B7; 65. K-K8; 66. B-B7; 67. K-K8; 68. B-B7; 69. K-K8; 70. B-B7; 71. K-K8; 72. B-B7; 73. K-K8; 74. B-B7; 75. K-K8; 76. B-B7; 77. K-K8; 78. B-B7; 79. K-K8; 80. B-B7; 81. K-K8; 82. B-B7; 83. K-K8; 84. B-B7; 85. K-K8; 86. B-B7; 87. K-K8; 88. B-B7; 89. K-K8; 90. B-B7; 91. K-K8; 92. B-B7; 93. K-K8; 94. B-B7; 95. K-K8; 96. B-B7; 97. K-K8; 98. B-B7; 99. K-K8; 100. B-B7; 101. 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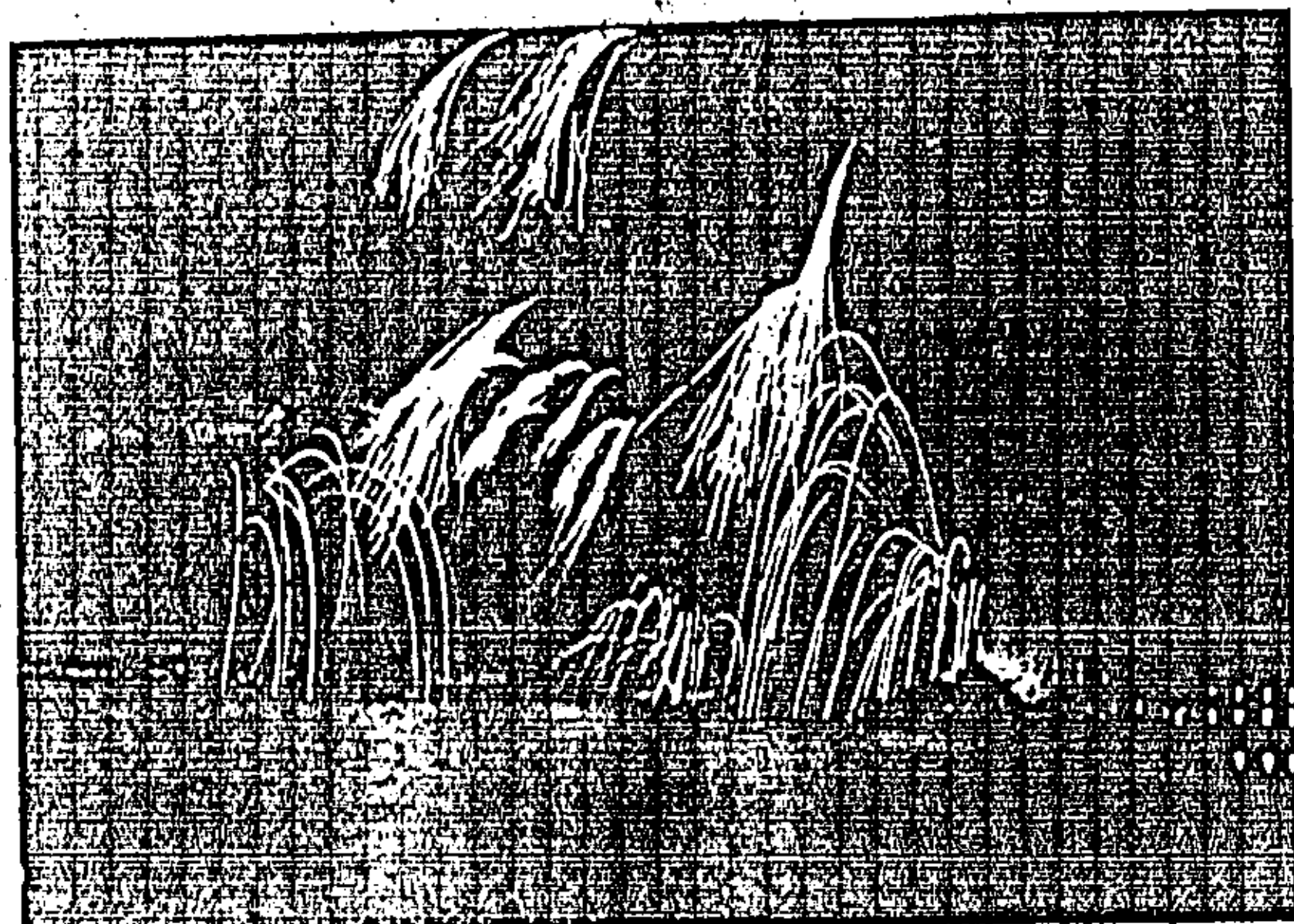
TELEGRAPH WEEK-END PICTORIAL



THE PUBLIC CELEBRATION of Liberation Day in Hongkong last Saturday took the form of a programme by the Drums and Pipes of the 1st Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, at the Hongkong Cricket Club ground and a night pyrotechnic display by His Majesty's Ships in harbour. The Inniskillings (above) were led by Drum Major McHaffey and Pipe Major Rickards. Left—Pipers Hewitt and Foley giving a display of the Irish jig. Right—the night scene in the harbour. (Photos: Ming Yuen)

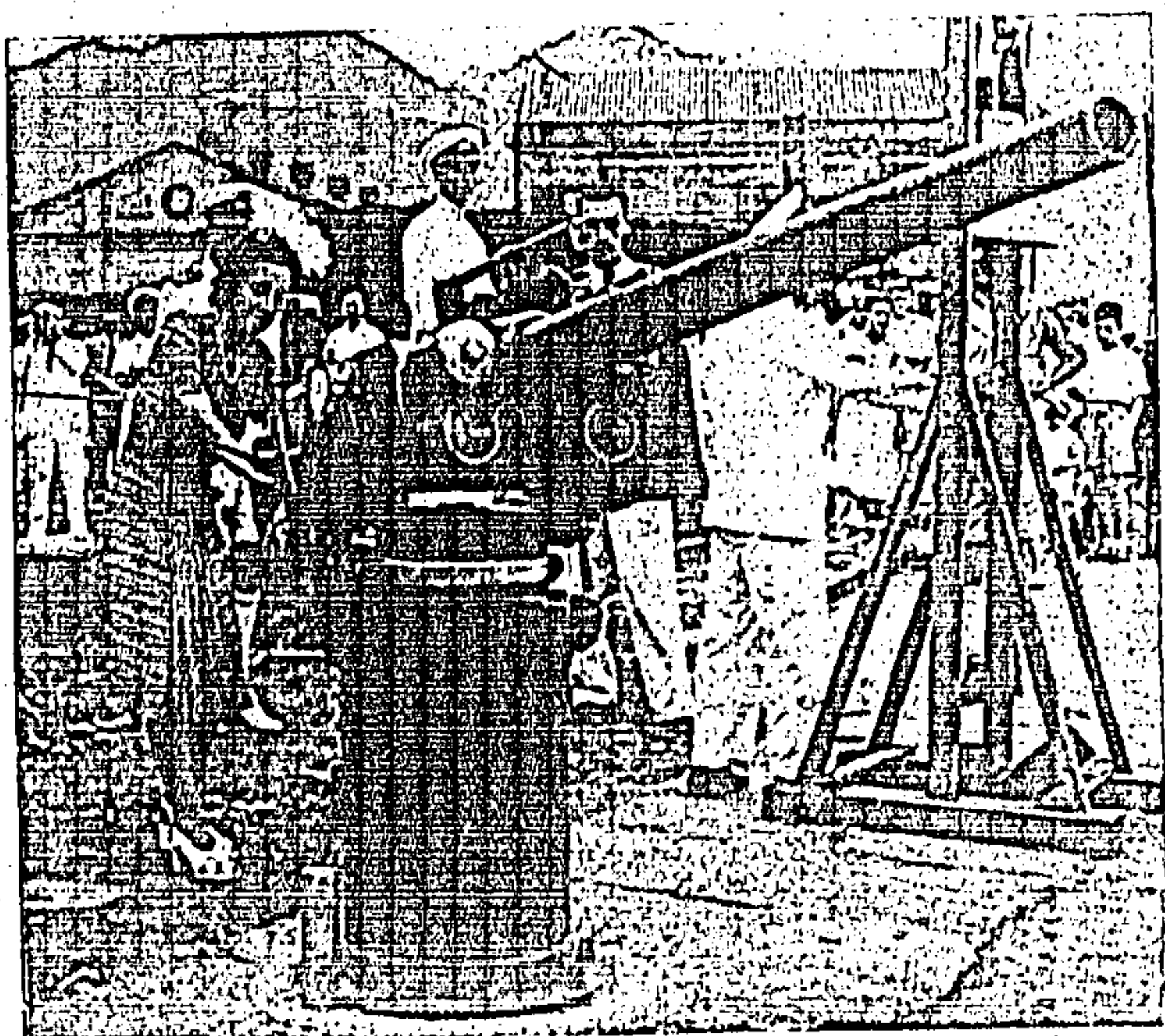


MACAO'S NEW GOVERNOR, His Excellency Cmdr Albano Rodrigues do Oliveira, who passed through Hongkong last weekend, seen between Mr T. W. Kwok, Chinese Special Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, and Mr Eduardo Braxao, Portuguese Consul-General, at a dinner given in his honour on Sunday. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Hongkong, Sir Alexander Grantham, photographed in Canton during his visit last week with leading Chinese officials: Left to right above—Mr Auyang Chu, Mayor of Canton; General Chang Fa-kuai, Chief of the Generalissimo's Canton Headquarters; the Governor of Hongkong and General Lo Cho-ying, Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government

HE THE GOVERNOR and Lady Grantham pictured at left at the Hongkong University Alumni Association dinner on Tuesday. (Photo: Golden Studio)



JARDINE'S GUN at East Point has assumed the function again of giving Hongkong its noon time signal. Here, Mrs Robertson, wife of Commodore C. L. Robertson, is pictured firing the first charge last Saturday. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



QUEEN WILHELMINA's birthday was celebrated by Netherlands residents of Hongkong last Sunday at a cocktail party at the Hongkong Club annexe. Above is a view of the large gathering. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



TAKEN during the visit of Miss Ruth F. Woodsmall, General Secretary of the World's Y.W.C.A. Left to right—Mrs H. F. Tai, Miss Woodsmall, Mrs Lambert Kwok (chairman of the Hongkong Y.W.C.A.), Miss J. C. Tang, Miss Iris Stobart and Miss Wong Yuk-moi. (Photo: Meo Cheung)

Something to Sing About
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'TWO-TON'
TESSIE O'SHEA
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Slak-a-Bye Tubular Steel Chairs are comfortable, resilient, strong and durable, extremely light in weight, and can be stacked vertically in considerable numbers, which makes them ideal for use in Church and School Halls, Lecture Rooms, Youth Clubs, Dining Halls and other places where economy in space and labour are of major importance. Attractive non-fading plastic finish, in several different colour combinations.

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MR GEOFFREY BINSTEAD, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and his bride, Miss Margaret Bradbury, leaving the Registry Office after their wedding last week. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



OUTSIDE St Andrew's Church after their wedding last week—Mr Christopher Crofton and Miss Vera Gwendolyn Watson. The bride is from New South Wales. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



LADY GRANTHAM photographed with Lady Chan Chak, president, the committee members and voluntary assistants of the Chinese Women's Welfare Association during her visit of inspection recently to the Nursery maintained by the organisation. (Photo: England Studio)

SUPER-COLD

Display cases Vegetable cases
Commercial Refrigerators Ice-cream Dispensers
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Excessive Use Of The Veto

Cleveland, Sept. 5.—The development of the United Nations machinery has been hampered by excessive use of the veto, Mr. James Forrestal, United States Secretary of the Navy, declared in a speech to a convention of Veterans of Foreign Wars here last night.

"The same tactics has thwarted the American attempt to dissolve the menace and dissolve the fear that lies in the atomic bomb," he said.

Totalitarian governments, reflecting not the will of the people they govern but of groups of ruthless and ambitious men inside and outside the country, rule several countries and are now endeavouring to put the same iron fist on others.

Neither the United States nor any other country could afford a repetition of the last war, he said, adding:

"I am confident it will not recur, provided we make it inescapably clear that we do not intend to permit such a repetition."

The quick objective leading to peace, he added, was the restoration and revitalisation of those friendly nations whose physical, spiritual and economic weakness adds to the balance which now permits abuse of power and induces recurring crises in world affairs.

Mr. Forrestal said he deplored the response of some nations to whom the United States had held out the hand of help, only to meet with rebuff and invective.—Reuter.

HAGANAH & IRGUN IN STREET FIGHT

Jerusalem, Sept. 6.—Members of the Haganah, underground Jewish defence organisation, battled in the streets of Tel-Aviv with members of the Jewish underground, Irgun Zvai Leumi, on Friday.

Ten persons were injured, two of them seriously, enough to be sent to hospital. The clash occurred when the Haganah group, whose organisation has vowed to fight Holy Land terrorism, tore Irgun posters from the walls of buildings. Irgunists, whose organisation has claimed responsibility for recent Palestine violence, gave battle.—Associated Press.

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NOTICE

THE HONGKONG SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN
Women's Auxiliary

A Meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the above Society will be held in the Board Room, Morning Post Building, on Thursday, September 11, at 11 a.m.

All ladies who are interested in the work of the Society are cordially invited to attend.

E. D. STANTON,
Chairman.

CHURCH NOTICE

GOSPEL HALL
Duffell Street
(Between the Bank of China and the National City Bank of New York)
Sunday 11 a.m. Breaking of Bread (for Believers only)
Sunday 8 p.m. Gospel Meeting
Tuesday 8 p.m. Bible Study
Thursday 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting
All English speaking friends are welcome.

NOTICE

ADVERTISERS

All firms requiring advertising space exceeding ten single column inches (other than that under contract) are requested to give at least 48 hours notice. No advertisements (with the exception of urgent notices) will be accepted between 12.30 noon, Saturdays and 9 a.m. on Mondays.

The co-operation of contract advertisers is requested by submitting copy not later than 2 p.m. on the day preceding the date of publication.

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H.K. TELEGRAPH.

CONSULAR PLAN TO SUPERVISE JAVA CEASE FIRE

Batavia, Sept. 5.—The six Consuls in Java who are acting on behalf of the United Nations have formulated a plan for supervising the "cease fire" in Indonesia, and it is believed the Republican Government has agreed to it.

This was announced here tonight by Mr. E. T. Lambert, the British deputy Consul-General on his return from Jogjakarta. A few hours earlier, it was reported from The Hague that the Dutch Cabinet had discussed a plan by the Lieutenant-Governor General, Dr. Hubertus Van Mook, to solve the Indonesian dispute by forming an interim Government with the support of former Republican Ministers known to be opposed to Dr. Soekarno, the former Premier, during the negotiations before the recent "police action".

Mr. Lambert, who was accompanied by the Belgian Consul-General,

M. Van Der Stichele, confirmed that the Consuls had asked their representative governments for military officers to help the supervision. They would be stationed along the demarcation lines and held in reserve from where they could be despatched to the scene of any renewed fighting.

Jogjakarta Talks

In Jogjakarta, the Consuls conferred with the Indonesian President, Dr. Soekarno, and Premier Sjafrudin, who had previously seen Mr. Charles Eaton, the Australian deputy Consul-General, and M. Etienne Raux, the French Consul. The Hague reports tonight said Dr. Van Mook's peace plan would leave him a completely free hand to enforce the Dutch interpretation of the Lingardjati agreement.

Tomorrow Dr. Van Mook flies to the United States for talks with the Americans on Indonesia. It was learned tonight a few hours after the Dutch Cabinet had discussed a plan he drew up to solve the deadlock with the Republic.

Observers said his peace plan included the setting up of an interim Government for the whole of Indonesia.

Dr. Van Mook's stay in the United States will be short, and he will also see Dr. Van Kieken, the Netherlands Ambassador there. He will return to Holland before going on to Batavia.

Dutch Accused

It was learned in The Hague tonight that in their report to the President of the United Nations Security Council, the Indonesian Republican Government accused the Dutch of launching their "police action" in July in a "typical Fascist manner" and with "committing inhuman acts of violence".

Today's official Dutch army communique from Batavia charged the Republicans with more than 800 violations of the cease fire order. Of these 347 were said to have taken place in Dutch-occupied areas. The Dutch Government will make a statement on the Indonesian policy during the coming week, it was learned in The Hague tonight.—Reuter.

Italian Labour Agitated

Rome, Sept. 5.—Labour demonstrations against high living costs and low wages spread through Italy today as the Labour Chamber in Florence called a general strike throughout Tuscany for September 8 unless the workers' demands were met over the week-end.

Twenty thousand textile workers failed to report for their jobs at Prato, near Florence, today after the local Labour Council ordered a general strike.

At La Spezia, the thousands of port workers walked out today, paralyzing port activity. Port workers at Naples announced their intention of striking in solidarity with their La Spezia colleagues unless wage increases were granted immediately.

Meanwhile, bus and tram conductors in Naples struck in protest against living costs, tying up transport in the port city.

At Carrara, police were called out to control a disorderly crowd which threatened to sack the local prefecture. About 20 arrests were made.—United Press.

America Needs 10,000 Planes

Cleveland, Sept. 6.—To ensure lasting peace, the United States needs a "ready for battle" standing air force of 10,000 modern aircraft and 400,000 men, Lieutenant-General George Stratemeyer, Commanding General, United States Air Force Command, said here today.

That would give a strategic air power second to none, he told a convention of "Veterans of Foreign Wars".

The United States Army Air Force personnel officials in Washington reported at the beginning of this month that the Army Air Force had about 207,000 men and 43,000 officers. The authorised strength is 334,000 men and 56,000 officers.—Reuter.

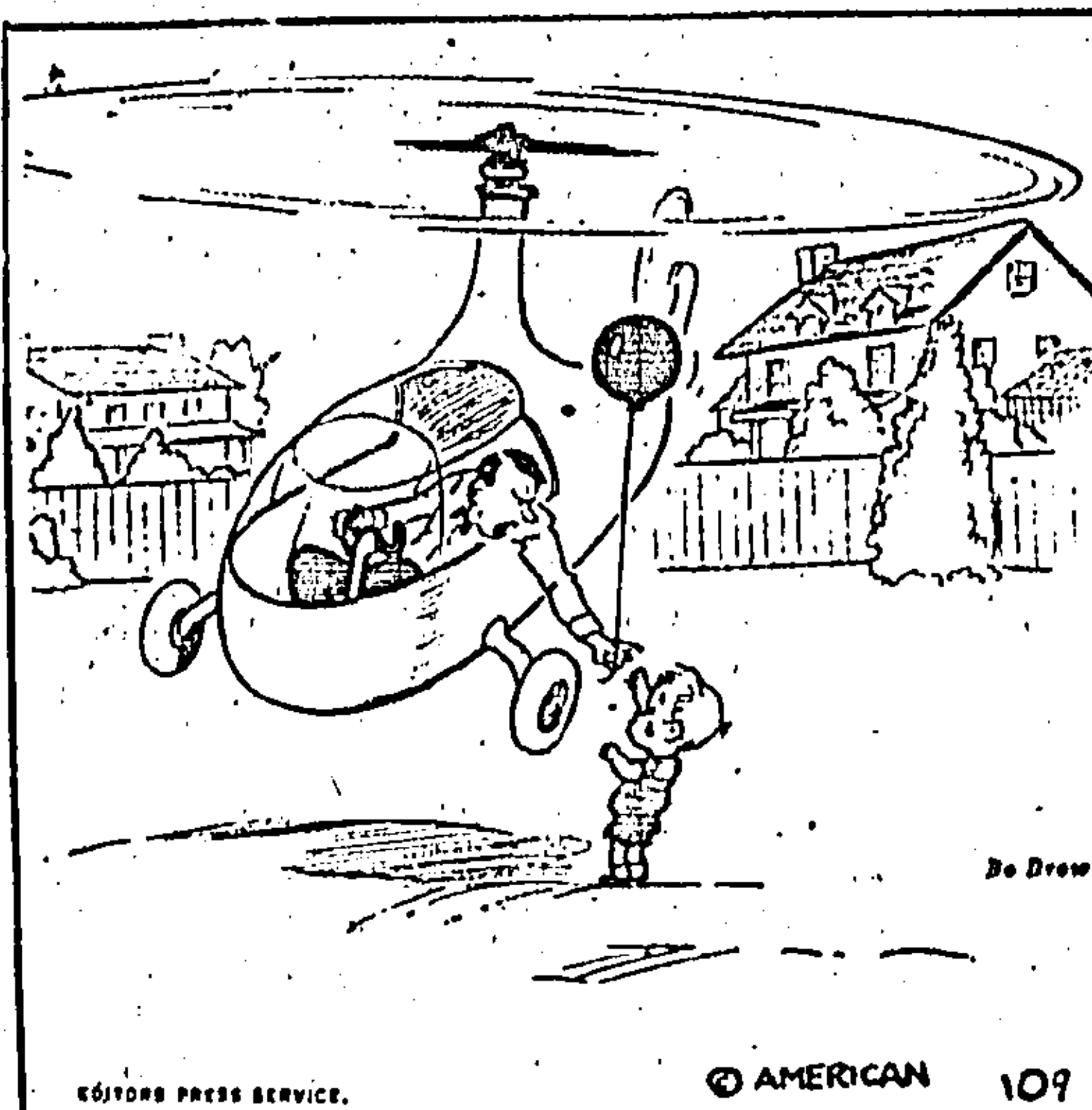
PARIS TRAFFIC SNARL

Paris, Sept. 5.—Paris became a traffic snarl briefly this afternoon as automobiles and underground transportation stopped and disgorged passengers into Paris streets and boulevards.

The autobuses, which operate along most of Paris' main boulevards, drew up at 3.30 p.m. to start a one-hour strike. The Metro stopped at the same time.

The flood of people rushing for taxis continued until five o'clock, with immobile buses blocking streets and jamming traffic all over Paris.

The people thinned out quickly, however, and the buses were driven back to the garages and traffic returned to normal.—United Press.



Pres. Truman On Faith In United Nations

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 5.—President Truman today told a joint session of the Brazilian Congress that the United States is determined to support the United Nations with "all research at our command," but said that it would require steadfastness of purpose and infinite patience to make the United Nations work.

PREPARED TO FORCE JEWS OFF SHIPS

Hamburg, Sept. 5.—British troops will prepare fire hoses and tear gas as "last resort" weapons for use against the "Exodus" Jews, Vaughan Berry, British Regional Commissioner of Hamburg, said today.

Mr. Berry and Air Vice-Marshal H. V. Champion de Crespigny, Regional Commissioner of Schleswig-Holstein, at a joint press conference outlined their plans for handling the first Jewish ship, Ocean Vigour, expected to reach German waters tomorrow.

Mr. Berry said hoses and gas would be "available" if "reluctant" British soldiers carrying "truncheons" were unable to persuade the refugees to leave the ship.

Aim For Peace

The Hamburg Commissioner assured more than 100 correspondents here for "Operation Exodus" that he would try to achieve a peaceful landing, but if he were unsuccessful, "I shall instruct the military authorities to enforce disembarkation." He declined to reveal the number of troops that would be on hand, but said 1st Battalion, Sherwood Foresters—normally 900 men—would provide the necessary military strength. The men are veterans of Palestine, having served there last year.

An estimated 1,400 passengers from the Ocean Vigour will be transported to camps in locked railway cars under armed guard, Vice-Marshal de Crespigny said.

Will Be Screened

The Jews will be treated as prisoners until British intelligence have questioned them, he said, estimating that this would take about two weeks.

"Tumblers" will administer "Operation Exodus" from the time the refugees climb on the trains until the intelligence screening is completed, he said.

They will guard the trains, supervise "detaining" at Kuecknitz—40 miles from Hamburg—escort the crowd to Poppendorf and there to maintain "law and order in the camps," de Crespigny explained.

Mr. Berry said a thorough search for weapons and explosives would be made at the docks early on Sunday morning, when the Ocean Vigour is expected to arrive.

Both Commissioner refused to speculate on the ultimate fate of the Jews, explaining that after questioning by the International Refugee Organisation they would either go to displaced persons camps or be absorbed into German economy.—United Press.

UNDER-AVERAGE CROP

London, Sept. 5.—This year's harvest in Britain, although the easiest to bring in in living memory because of the fine summer, has yielded an under-average crop owing to the severe winter and the summer drought.

Other crop spots on the food front, according to experts, are the potato crop, which farmers believe will be lighter because of the lack of rain, and milk. Cows grazing in parched pastures have not yielded the usual milk supplies. The key to next winter's milk ration lies in the hay collected this month.—Reuter.

Myron Taylor Sees De Gasperi

Rome, Sept. 5.—Myron Taylor, President Truman's personal envoy to the Vatican, conferred for one hour today with Premier Alcide De Gasperi, and afterwards indicated that he might leave shortly for a tour of other European countries.

Mr. Taylor declined to comment on the subject of his talk with De Gasperi.—United Press.

He said that Western Hemisphere nations had demonstrated to the world that right-thinking men can merge their individual policies and individual aims. The President added that they will "bring great benefit to the world."

He warned against any expressions of disappointment in the United Nations work so far. He said the conference, which produced the hemisphere defence pact will go down in history as a milestone in world progress towards outlawing force and towards establishment of law and order.

President Truman said: "In some quarters today, one hears expressions of disappointment in the accomplishments thus far of the United Nations. This must not deter us in our constant effort to build an organisation which the world needs so badly. Furthermore, we must keep ever in mind that the United Nations was not intended to settle problems arising immediately out of the war, but to maintain international peace after just settlements have been made."

Not Discouraged

"The United Nations was not born fully developed by signing the Charter at San Francisco. It will take steadfastness of purpose, unrelenting toil and infinite patience to achieve our goal. The difficulties we have encountered in this early phase in the life of the United Nations have not discouraged us."

The President said the long friendship between Brazil and the United States demonstrates to the world how freedom-loving nations can bind their interests through common principles and common ideals. He said both Brazil and the United States share the same concept of freedom and democracy.

President Truman continued: "The great lesson that we have learned in recent generations is that we do not live alone. Destruction, confusion and suffering in other parts of the world confront Mexico never before. The problems of peace that still lie ahead are more difficult than we could have anticipated. They will require the closest collaboration between us, but I am confident that we can solve them with mutual goodwill and forbearance. One essential is that we maintain our common ideals and our common principles of morality and justice. With these to guide us we can go forward together, and we shall not permit any minor differences to divert us from the pursuit of our common objectives."—United Press.

COAL STRIKE LATEST

(Continued from Page 1)

from overseas in view of her own reserves, and, in fact, should be moving toward resumption of her former export trade to aid Europe's recovery. Secondly, British domestic opposition to such exports, which are uncomfortably symbolic of the state of affairs in British coalfields.

The United States coal exports are now running at the rate of over 4,000,000 tons monthly, but in the fourth quarter, this year—and as long as they can be paid for—all supplies will go to Continental Europe.

Considerable prominence is being given in Washington to the south Yorkshire coal strike and some quarters are considerably critical of the manner in which the problem is being tackled.

A spokesman of the Italian Embassy declared that his country would have to give up its October and subsequent coal allocations from the United States unless further dollar funds were forthcoming.

Officials here believe that the same will probably be true of France within a week.—Reuter.

Greeks To Broaden Regime

Athens, Sept. 5.—Greek politicians worked today trying to broaden their government, with Loy Henderson of the U.S. State Department taking an important role in the talks.

It is possible a new government line-up may result from the talks tonight or tomorrow.

The Liberal Party leader, Themistocles Sophoulis, who is playing a major role in the moves, presented a programme demanding a general amnesty for political prisoners, the release of exiles and treatment of guerrillas as "criminals and not ideologists."

Mr. Henderson will call on Mr. Sophoulis today.

Constantin Tsaldaris, currently Premier, indicated that a solution might come quickly. Mr. Tsaldaris is heading a Populist government.

Meanwhile, there are ominous undertones in the dispatches on the continuing guerrilla fighting in and along the borders of Greece.

Dispatches from Salonika printed here described an alleged battle by "Yugoslav national troops"—not further identified—against the Beloslav forces of the Tito government, and said the Greek guerrillas joined Tito's forces in the fight, which was said to have occurred on the Belos heights "inside" Yugoslavia and near the Bulgarian and Greek borders.

Guerrilla Activity

Other battles by Greek regulars with guerrillas were described from the Mount Gramos area and villages near Drama. In one instance the guerrillas were said to have fled across the Bulgarian border.

Mr. Henderson and the United States Ambassador, Lincoln McVear, landed today with King Paul at his residence in suburban Psychiko, and later Mr. Henderson told a press conference that the Greek political situation appeared to be "brightening."

Press reports from Arta in Epirus claimed that the guerrillas burned 11 villages in that area in the last few days and behaved "in a worse manner than the German" occupation troops.

Seventy-five hundred refugees were said to have escaped from surrounding villages to Arta, where they are being sheltered in schools, churches and other public buildings.—United Press.

100,000 MISSING

New Delhi, Sept. 5.—The authorities revealed today that more than 100,000 Hindus and Sikhs in the Shikhar district were missing and at least 10,000 of them were believed to have been massacred after an attempt to break through hostile Kashmir country to the Hindu-ruled Kashmir state.

The main escape routes were blocked by floods and it was believed many of the fleeing refugees were ambushed in the mountains. Fifteen thousand have reached refugee camps in Sialkot city.—United Press.

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, registered articles and parcels close 30 minutes earlier than the ordinary mail. If mail closes before 10 a.m. registered and parcels will close at 5 p.m. on previous day.

Holloway and Swatow (Sea) 1 p.m.
Bangkok (Sea) 3 p.m.
Macao, Tientsin, Shanghai and Tsankong (Sea) 4 p.m.
(Kwongchowwan) (Sea) 4 p.m.
Straits, Batavia, Sourabaya & Macassar (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton and Kowloon (Air) 3.30 p.m.
Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland (Air) 10 a.m.
Canton, Kowloon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Kunning and Calcutta (Air) 10 a.m.
Macao, Tientsin & Shekai (Sea) 8 a.m.
Macao, Tientsin, Shekai & Kungmow (Sea) 10 a.m.
Swatow and Bangkok (Sea) 10 a.m.
Monday, September 8
Manila, P.I. (Air) 9.30 a.m.
Macao, Tientsin & Shekai (Sea) 8 a.m.
Straits and Hongkong (Sea) 10 a.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 3 p.m.
Japan (ordinary letters & cards only) (Sea) 3 p.m.
Amoy, Swatow, Macao, Tientsin and Shekai (Sea) 3 p.m.
Canton (Sea) 3 p.m.
Saigon (Air) 3.30 p.m.
Amoy, Shanghai, Kungmow, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Kuchow and Kunning (Air) 3.30 p.m.
Canton and Holloway (Air) 3.30 p.m.
Tuesday, September 9
Amoy, Foochow and Tainan (Air) 9.30 a.m.
Straits and Hongkong (Sea) 10 a.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 2 p.m.
Manila, Macassar, Batavia, Mauritius, Beira and Durban (via Durban) (Sea) 3 p.m.
Bangkok, Hongkong, Calcutta, Karachi, Beira, Cairo, Nairobi, Johannesburg, Marseilles, Augusta & London (Air) 3.30 p.m.
Singapore, Colombo, Sourabaya, Sydney and Auckland (Air) 3.30 p.m.

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